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CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA. Pink-flowering Dogwood

Mecklenburg Nurseries, Inc.

CHARLOTTE • NORTH CAROLINA

Azaleas • Magnolias • Hollies • Evergreens • Flowering Shrubs
Ornamental Trees and Perennials

By Way of Introduction

WITH a strong sense of pride and pleasure we present this catalogue to our friends and customers. Its pages will describe the old, familiar plants and most of the noteworthy introductions of recent years. All these will bring pleasure to every plant-lover.

We are constantly experimenting with new plants, and have introduced to the gardens of our friends and customers many varieties that have been tested and accepted in our experimental grounds.

We believe that our plants are superior to most others. Climate, soil, and skilled propagators combine to produce first-class material. Our testing beds and blocks permit us to weed out quickly the less desirable plants and those that do not prove hardy in this section. All these things work to the advantage of our customers.

Location of Nurseries and Material Available

Mecklenburg Nurseries, Inc., are located 2 miles west of Charlotte on the new Thrift Highway, where we have over 50 acres planted in high-grade shade trees, evergreens, flowering shrubs, and perennials. Our location, midway between the mountains and the sea, is especially favorable to the production of hardy plants for use in all sections of the country. We invite you to write to us, or to visit our Nurseries, feeling sure that a trip through our place will be both interesting and profitable.

The Mecklenburg Nurseries, Inc., has been operating in Charlotte for many years. From the beginning it has followed a rigid policy of producing only strictly high-grade ornamental plants. Hundreds of varieties are available, from the smallest sizes to towering specimen evergreens 15 to 20 feet high. While a majority of the plants produced are named in this book, we have others in limited quantities; some are new introductions not in general trade, and others not in sufficient quantities to justify listing. Therefore, if you do not find the item in which you are interested, write us, probably we can supply it. Stock selected at the Nursery will be charged for at actual value, regardless of catalogue price.

Our Landscape Department

"Four walls do not make a home" nor does an uncut diamond reveal its beauty. Both need the proper setting to bring out the hidden beauty. The house reveals its character only when surrounded by a green lawn, shaded by tall trees, and brightened by flowering shrubs.

Proper setting means far more than a collection of plants scattered at random over the area. It means a definite plan, looking to a harmonious whole, and resulting in a picture that is both the envy and desire of those who view the scene.

Our Landscape Department has been created solely to serve you, to coöperate with you in giving to your home grounds the beauty, spaciousness, and privacy they deserve. The members of our staff work directly from our offices, under our personal supervision, and have been thoroughly trained before they are permitted to offer advice to customers. This direction is very valuable to you, in that it gives a complete service—plans, plants, and planting—at a surprisingly reasonable cost. Use this service; call on us at any time to aid you in creating new beauty, or in solving difficult planting problems.

We believe that the material presented in the pages of this book is representative of our section. We have endeavored to go a step farther than most catalogue compilers, and include the real "aristocrats of the garden" with the older familiar plants. It is our ambition to have a part in making America—and especially our own community—more beautiful.

Suggestions to Those Who Order Plants

HOW AND WHEN TO ORDER

Order as soon as you have reached a decision, so that we may be sure of having the stock reserved for you. We frequently reserve plants a year in advance. We appreciate a personal visit, but if that is inconvenient, send in your order by mail on the enclosed order blank.

Give explicit instructions for shipping; otherwise we will exercise our best judgment.

Shipping season is usually from October 1 to May 1, but orders that can be conveniently delivered by truck may go out at any time. Every year we are adapting new methods to facilitate year-round planting.

GUARANTEE. We do not guarantee plants to grow and believe that those firms which do are generally irresponsible. Weather conditions, unsuited soil, poor drainage, improper planting, and poor culture are all beyond our control.

We can insure stock for a specified period at a rate commensurate with the risk, and special replacements are sometimes made on stock planted by our Landscape Department. The success of your plants depends on the care given them. Treat them well and confer with us often regarding their care. We want them to grow and thrive for you.

PRICES. The prices in this list cancel all previous lists. They are based on current market conditions and are made to fit the quality of stock offered. The greatest value of our stock is underground. Frequent transplanting, proper digging, and balling and burlapping insure better results. We do not sell "cheap" stock or use "cheap" methods in handling it. All stock that should be "balled and burlapped" is so noted and no extra charge is made, but deciduous stock handled during the summer months must be so handled and an extra charge will be made in proportion to the extra cost of handling. Stock specially selected from the nursery row will be charged for according to the value of plants chosen, irrespective of prices listed herein.

QUANTITY. 12 of a variety may be had at the price of 10; larger quantities quoted on request.

TERMS. We expect cash with order unless previous credit has been established or sufficient time is allowed to investigate credit rating.

SHIPMENTS. All prices are f.o.b. Charlotte, North Carolina. No charge is made for local deliveries, but on all shipments the purchaser is expected to pay the carrying charges. Only very small items may be shipped by parcel post and if you wish shipment that way add 10 per cent to cover postage.

PACKING. No charge is made for packing except on a few bulky items. Packing on these will be charged at cost.

CLAIMS. We ship only first-class stock, true to name, and up to specifications. Any errors will be gladly corrected. All claims (except trueness to name) should be made in writing within five days after receipt of goods.

All shipments are in good condition and properly packed when delivered to the transportation company. The shipments travel at purchaser's risk and claims for damage must be made to the transportation company.

This Catalogue of Estate and Garden Plants has been arranged for your convenience

PLANTS can be found much easier when names are arranged in alphabetical order, as follows. Botanical names are given with the descriptions; common names are used with proper reference. You will be able to find anything you want, and recognize it by the brief description. Should you desire a tree or plant not listed, write us or call at the Nursery; it is altogether probable that we can supply anything that is in commerce today.

Abelia grandiflora

AARON'S BEARD. See *Hypericum calycinum.*

ABELIA **grandiflora.** Glossy or Chinese Abelia. 5 to 6 ft. A plant-lover from the North remarked the other day that if all the Abelias were removed from Knoxville yards there would be few plantings left. Although this statement is somewhat exaggerated, the Abelia is one of the most useful and attractive of the flowering shrubs suitable for this climate. It is an evergreen shrub with small, glabrous, shining leaves. It blooms from June to November, with delicately scented, white flowers flushed pink. By judicious pruning, the Abelia may be kept any desired size or trimmed into a splendid hedge.

ACACIA, False. See *Robinia PseudoAcacia.*
A., Rose. See *Robinia hispida.*

ACANTHOPANAX **pentaphyllum.** See *Aralia pentaphylla.*

ACER **dasycarpum (saccharinum).** Silver, Soft, or Water Maple. 40 to 50 ft. This quick-growing tree forms a large, round head with an open top. Its foliage, pale green above and almost white beneath, makes a delightful shade. The leaves appear promptly in the spring and remain until late fall when they turn a golden yellow.

A. **palmatum.** Greenleaf Japanese Maple. 10 to 15 ft. The Japanesque shape of this small tree makes it look as though it had just been transplanted from some exotic, Oriental garden. It is adaptable for use as a specimen or in a shrub border.

A. palmatum **atropurpureum.** Bloodleaf Japanese Maple. 8 to 10 ft. A strikingly beautiful small tree similar to the Greenleaf Japanese Maple, but with foliage blood-red in spring and a deep purple-red in summer.

A. **palmatum atropurpureum dissectum.** Cutleaf Japanese Maple. 5 to 8 ft. A most desirable and picturesque cutleaf form of the Bloodleaf Japanese Maple. It is, however, a little more dwarf.

A. **platanoides.** Norway Maple. 40 to 50 ft. Although this tree is too low-headed for an ideal street tree, it is one of our very best shade trees for the lawn. Its heavy green leaves turn yellow late in the autumn.

A. **platanoides Schwedleri.** Schwedler's Maple. 40 to 50 ft. Similar in appearance to the Norway Maple, this tree differs in that the young leaves in the spring are purple.

A. **rubrum.** Scarlet or Red Maple. 40 to 50 ft. Fiery red blossoms in spring, good heavy foliage in summer, and scarlet leaves in autumn, make this Maple attractive in all seasons.

A. **saccharum.** Sugar or Rock Maple. 50 to 75 ft. This is the best one of the Maples and is the most popular. It is a large, oval-headed, handsome tree. Although rather slow of growth, it is unsurpassed as a tree that is absolutely reliable. The foliage is brilliant in the fall with red and yellow tints.

ADAM'S NEEDLE. See Yucca.

ÆSCULUS **parviflora.** Dwarf Horse-Chestnut; Bottlebrush Buckeye. 3 to 5 ft. A handsome plant for a lawn clump or shrub border with its long, narrow panicles of pure white flowers and its smooth fruit.

Æ. **Pavia.** Red Buckeye. 4 to 8 ft. This is our familiar native Dwarf Buckeye or Horse-Chestnut. The flowers are purple-red and the fruit is smooth though not edible.

AKEBIA **quinata.** Five-leaf Akebia. Use this hardy, handsome, five-leaf vine where a dense shade is not required. It bears fragrant purple flowers in spring and purple-black berries later in the season.

ALLSPICE, Carolina. See Calycanthus.

ALMOND, Flowering. See *Prunus glandulosa.*

Prunus Amygdalus Persica. See page 23

ALBIZZIA Julibrissin (*Mimosa Nemu*). Silk-Tree. 20 to 30 ft. This variety deserves a wider distribution as it is probably the most beautiful flowering tree in this section. It has feathery foliage and delicately fragrant, pink flowers which are borne on the tips of the branches in large heads. Its blooms last from four to eight weeks in midsummer. The tree forms a low, flat-topped crown and is a rapid grower and a vigorous spreader.

ALTHEA, Shrub. See *Hibiscus syriacus.*

AMELANCHIER canadensis. Service-berry; Common Shadbush. 15 to 20 ft. Bird-lovers should appreciate this tree as its edible fruits are much relished by birds. Its white flowers appear in the early spring before the leaves come out.

A. rotundifolia. European Shadbush. 15 to 20 ft. A straggling bush, with rounded leaves, that thrives in almost any soil. It, too, has white flowers.

AMORPHA fruticosa. False Indigo; Lead Plant. 5 to 10 ft. This ornamental shrub of spreading habit has fine, feathery foliage and deep purple flowers borne in the early summer.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper; American Ivy. A valuable climber of vigorous growth whose five-lobed leaves color to a bright crimson in autumn.

A. Veitchi (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*). Boston Ivy; Japanese Ivy. This vine will cover any object completely with its small, three-lobed leaves. The bright autumn coloring is most attractive. It is desirable to plant it in connection with English Ivy as that variety will cling to it and thus get a more rapid start than it does when planted alone.

AMYGDALUS. See *Prunus Persica.*

ANDROMEDA arborea. See Oxydendrum.

A. Catesbæi. See Leucothoë.

A. floribunda. See *Pieris floribunda.*

A. japonica. See *P. japonica.*

ARALIA pentaphylla (*Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*). Five-leaf Aralia. 6 to 8 ft. As it thrives best in the shade, this shrub will solve the problem of a yard that receives too little sun. Its arching branches, with bright green foliage, make it ideal on rocky banks and slopes.

A. spinosa. Hercules Club; Devils Walking-Stick. 15 to 18 ft. This is a small tree of tropical appearance with stout, prickly stems. The flowers are creamy white and grow in large panicles.

ARBORVITÆ. See Thuya.

Azalea calendulacea. See page 6

Azalea Hinodegiri

ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry. 8 to 10 ft. A most decorative shrub at all seasons, with its white flowers tinged red, its handsome, pale grayish green foliage, and its red berries. It prefers a moist situation.

A. melanocarpa. Black Chokeberry. 5 to 8 ft. A handsome shrub more attractive in foliage and flower than *A. arbutifolia* but with less showy and scantier fruits.

ARROW-WOOD. See *Viburnum dentatum.*

ASH. See Fraxinus.

AUCUBA japonica. Japanese Aucuba. 6 to 8 ft. This striking broadleaf evergreen has large, dark, glossy green leaves.

A. japonica variegata. Gold-Dust Tree. 6 to 8 ft. A highly desirable broadleaf evergreen plant, with leaves beautifully spotted with yellow, that thrives in the shade.

AZALEAS

The Azalea is one of the most attractive flowering shrubs of the South. We have experimented with it for a number of years and now have a collection of which we are very proud. Ours are hardy to this section; they are among the most beautiful to be found anywhere; and, altogether, they furnish an unusually broad selection. For convenience, we are dividing the Azaleas into three classes: Kurume, Indian, and Native Azaleas.

Azaleas thrive in the common soil of the garden if it is properly prepared by the liberal use of peat moss, cotton-seed meal, and an occasional application of aluminum sulfate. These will insure acidity. For surface feeders, a good mulch of leaves, pine-straw, or spent sawdust is beneficial. Do not use lime, bone-meal, or strong nitrates.

Kurume Azaleas. These were termed "the loveliest of all Azaleas" by the late F. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum, and were discovered at Kurume, Japan. They have proved to be the greatest acquisition to our gardens in many years. We have the following Kurumes:

Amœna. Lavender-pink flowers produced abundantly.

Benigiri. Similar in color and size of flower to Hinodegiri but more upright in habit of growth.

Christmas Cheer. Semi-double flowers of a brilliant "Christmas" red.

Hinodegiri. A compact grower with bright carmine flowers produced in such profusion in early spring as to almost hide the foliage. The leaves assume a reddish appearance in the fall and winter months.

Hinomayo. A semi-evergreen of bushy, upright habit. It has beautiful clear pink flowers.

Bloodleaf Japanese Maple (Acer palmatum atropurpureum). See page 4

AZALEAS, continued

Indian Azaleas. Perhaps these are the best-known variety of Azalea in this country. The "Magnolia Gardens" at Charleston, S. C., and other famous gardens of the South are planted with varieties belonging to this group. Our Indian Azaleas are carefully picked for hardiness for this section. They are as follows:

Fujimayo. Double lavender flowers.

Indica alba. Completely submerged in a blanket of single, pure white flowers in spring. It begins to bloom just after Amœna and the Hinodegiri and so is useful in prolonging the Azalea season.

Kaempferi. Orange flowers of a very unusual shade.

Ledifolia alba. White flowers with faint lavender shadings. Fine lot of specimen plants will be priced on application.

Native Azaleas. There are sixteen species of these, growing from Labrador and Newfoundland to southern Florida. Nine of the sixteen species grow in Tennessee—more than in any other state. We have selected six of the best varieties:

Arborescens. Sweet Azalea. White flowers.

Calendulacea. Flame Azalea. Flowers vary from orange to scarlet.

Canescens. Piedmont Azalea. Pink flowers.

Nudiflora. Pinxter-Bloom; Wild Honeysuckle. Variable pink flowers.

Vaseyi. Pinkshell Azalea. Pure pink flowers.

Viscosa. Swamp Azalea. White flowers tinged pink.

BACCHARIS halimifolia. Groundsel-Bush. 3 to 12 ft. An unusual plant with angular branches and coarsely toothed leaves. When in fruit, the shrub appears to have abundant snow-white flowers.

BAMBUSA aurea. Bamboo. 10 to 12 ft. The small evergreen leaves, borne on a yellowish stem, are about an inch wide and are a light green variegated with yellow.

B. palmata. 2 to 4 ft. The long leaves, dark green above and pale green below, are 2 or 3 inches wide. This plant, also, is evergreen.

B., Unnamed Varieties. These are dwarf Bamboos that are very pretty for ground-covers. We are not sure of the varieties.

BARBERRY. See Berberis.

BEAUTY-BERRY. See Callicarpa.

BEAUTY-BUSH. See Kolkwitzia.

BEECH. See Fagus.

BENZOIN æstivale (*Lindera Benzoin*). Spice-Bush. 10 to 12 ft. The name of this shrub is derived from the Arabic or Semitic and means a gum or perfume. Both the leaves and the stems are aromatic, thus making the name appropriate. Yellow flowers are borne close along the stem, and scarlet berries appear later. The leaves turn a bright yellow in autumn.

BERBERIS ilicifolia. Holly or Broadleaf Barberry. 3 to 6 ft. An attractive, semi-evergreen Barberry with dull green, holly-like leaves and yellow flowers; hardy.

B. Julianæ. Wintergreen Barberry. 4 to 6 ft. A true evergreen with glossy leaves. It makes a beautiful, compact, rather large shrub that is destined to be one of the very best of our broadleaf evergreens.

B. levis. An evergreen Barberry, similar to Julianæ, with broad spined leaves.

B. Mentorensis. New Evergreen Barberry. Plant Patent No. 99. An absolutely new form of evergreen Barberry which will stand a temperature of 30° below zero without injury.

B. Sargentiana. 3 to 6 ft. Quite similar to Julianæ. It has, however, leaves of a darker green with fewer spines.

B. Thunbergi. Japanese Barberry. 4 to 5 ft. This is the well-known Barberry that is planted extensively all over the United States. Its good green foliage, along with its low, dense, horizontal growth, make it a fine low hedge or border. In autumn, it colors to a brilliant orange-red and its scarlet berries remain on all winter.

B. Thunbergi atropurpurea. Red Japanese Barberry. 4 to 5 ft. This red-leaf form of the Thunbergi is a most beautiful shrub and a showy one. It colors best when planted where it receives the full benefit of the sun's rays.

B. Thunbergi pluriflora erecta. Truehedge Columnberry. Plant Patent No. 110. This new form of Thunbergi is called the "Ready-Made Hedge." It is an upright grower and makes a low, formal hedge without much pruning.

B. triacanthophora. 3 to 6 ft. Although a rapid grower, this evergreen Barberry remains small and dense. The leaves are lightly spined.

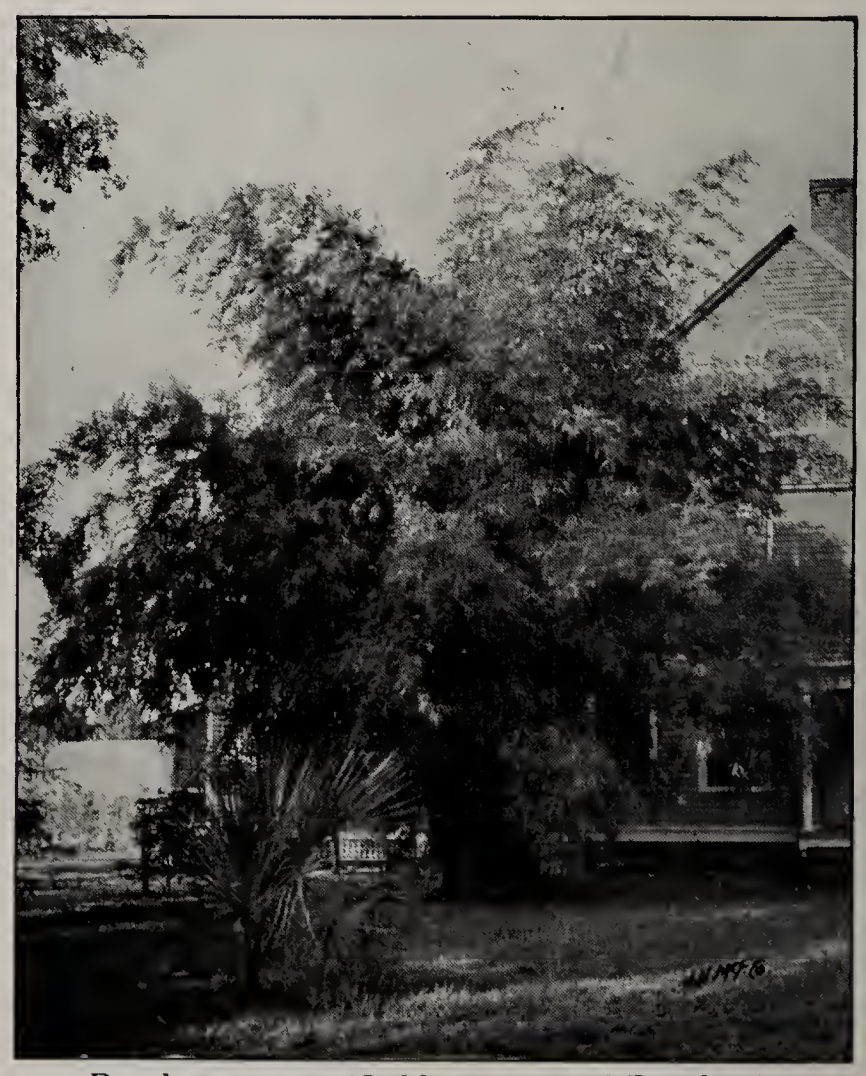
B. Wilsonæ. 2 to 3 ft. A dwarf or spreading evergreen with small yellow flowers. The foliage is bright green in summer but turns to an attractive red in autumn.

B. Wilsonæ subcaulialata. A new plant with many pink berries. The ultimate size is undetermined.

BETULA alba. White European Birch. 40 to 50 ft. A picturesque tree with its white bark separating into thin, paper-like plates and peeling off with ease. Its slender, shining green foliage turns orange and yellow in autumn.

B. alba pendula laciniata. Cutleaf Weeping Birch. 30 to 40 ft. This very graceful and desirable form of the White Birch has pendulous branches and laciniate leaves. It is an excellent tree for lawn plantings.

B. lenta. Sweet or Black Birch. 50 to 60 ft. A round-headed tree with reddish brown twigs that have a sweet wintergreen taste, and conspicuous catkins in the early spring. Its black, cherry-like bark does not peel off. The branches ascend on young trees but often become pendulous when they grow older.



Bambusa aurea (Golden-stemmed Bamboo)

BIGNONIA, Mme. Gallen. Trumpet Vine. Great bunches of gorgeous, deep orange flowers make this sturdy vine handsome throughout the summer.

BIOTA. See *Thuya ori ntalis.*

BIRCH. See Betula.

BITTERSWEET. See Celastrus.

BITTERSWEET, Evergreen. See *Euonymus vegetus.*

BOUSSINGAULTIA baselloides. Madeira-Vine. Dainty, fragrant flowers are borne profusely along the smooth, twining stems of this vine.

BOXWOOD. See Buxus.

BRIDAL WREATH. See *Spiræa prunifolia* and *S. trichocarpa.*

BRIER, False China. See Smilax.

BROOM, Spanish. See Spartium.

BUCKEYE. See Æsculus.

BUCKTHORN. See Rhamnus.

BUDDLEIA alternifolia. Butterfly-Bush. 6 to 8 ft. Lilac-purple flowers cover the wide spreading, arching branches of this shrub. The deep green leaves are grayish beneath.

B. Lindleyana. Lindley Butterfly-Bush. 3 to 6 ft. This splendid, little-known shrub is hardy, of compact growth, and attractive appearance. Its 3- to 5-inch racemes are crowded with small, purple-violet flowers that are excellent for cutting purposes. The foliage is dark green.

B. variabilis (Davidi). Orange-eye Butterfly-Bush; Summer Lilac. 6 to 8 ft. Of quick, bushy growth, this shrub should be cut back each spring. The lilac-like flowers, with their orange-yellow mouths, bloom all summer.

B. variabilis, Ile de France. 3 to 4 ft. This new Buddleia greatly surpasses all other varieties in cultivation, due to its brilliance of color, grace, and uniform habit of growth. The flowers are rosy purple, tinged with violet, and are unusually fragrant.

BULBS. Send for our current list of Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, and other bulbs.

BURNING-BUSH, Winged. See *Euonymus alatus.*

BUTTERFLY-BUSH. See Buddleia.

BUXUS sempervirens. Common Boxwood. 12 to 15 ft. This plant needs no description as it is known and used everywhere. It is dense, of rather slow growth, and has small shining evergreen foliage. It may be kept any desired shape by pruning.

B. sempervirens aurea. Golden Boxwood. 10 to 12 ft. Leaves yellow when young but turning green later in the season.

A few large specimens will be priced on application.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. Old English Boxwood. 3 to 8 ft. A dwarf Boxwood whose increase in size is almost imperceptible. It is ideal as a border for flower-beds and walks in formal gardens.

CALICO-BUSH. See Kalmia.

Clethra alnifolia. See page 10

Buxus or Box

CALLICARPA americana. American Beauty-Berry. 3 to 6 ft. A native plant with feathery blue flowers, opening in clusters in July and August, which are followed by bunches of bright purple berries borne along the stem.

C. purpurea. Chinese Beauty-Berry. 2 to 4 ft. An especially attractive plant with its many clusters of violet-lilac berries and graceful branching habit.

CALLUNA vulgaris. Scotch Heather. 1 to 2 ft. This evergreen plant is good for low clumping and excellent as a ground-cover. It is best grown in large masses on well-drained slopes.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. Sweet Shrub; Carolina Allspice. 4 to 8 ft. This old garden favorite has fragrant, dark red-brown flowers. Its dark green, aromatic leaves turn yellow in the fall. As it thrives in shady situations, it is especially suitable for planting near trees.

CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus (incana). Blue Spirea. 2 to 3 ft. A low shrub the stems of which are covered with lavender-blue flowers. It is not entirely hardy in the colder sections.

CASTANEA mollissima. Chinese Blight-resistant Chestnut. 20 to 25 ft. This is a small, symmetrical shade tree which has attractive flowers, beautiful foliage in the summer, and pleasing yellow coloring in the fall. Due to the blight, our native Chestnut is practically extinct, and this tree will take its place. It fruits early and prolifically; the nuts ripen before the worms come. While the nuts are a little larger than those of the native variety, the quality is equally good. Take our advice and plant some of these trees.

C. pumila. Chinquapin. 5 to 8 ft. Everyone knows this nut but few realize what a beautiful ornamental shrub it makes. It is attractive when in flower and again in the fall with its abundant light green burrs among the dark green foliage.

CATALPA Bungei. Umbrella Catalpa. 8 to 10 ft. As it forms a dense, round head, this tree is excellent for quick formal effects. It looks like a big oval ball on a straight, single stem.

CEANOTHUS americanus. New-Jersey-Tea. 2 to 3 ft. A dwarf-growing, native shrub that thrives in shady situations. Its white, short-lived flowers are attractive while they last.

C., Glory of Versailles. 3 to 5 ft. This absolutely new and strikingly beautiful shrub has large panicles of bright blue flowers. Anyone who is searching for something new and different should have one or more of these plants as we offer the only ones available in this section.

CEDAR. See Cedrus.

C., Salt. See Tamarix.

Buddleia variabilis, Ile de France.
See page 7

CEDRUS atlantica. Atlas Cedar. 60 to 120 ft. The majestic proportions of this evergreen make it one of the most beautiful of all the conifers. The branches grow in a horizontal position. So picturesque do the trees become with age that a large reservation of them in Algeria is visited by hosts of tourists each year.

C. atlantica glauca. Blue Atlas Cedar. 60 to 80 ft. A decidedly blue form of the Atlas Cedar which rivals the blue spruce in attractiveness and color.

C. Deodara. Deodar Cedar. 40 to 60 ft. This true Cedar makes a beautiful tree. Its foliage is feathery and is of a pleasing blue-green color. The lower branches sweep the ground and give the tree a graceful but stately appearance.

C. libani (libanotica). Cedar of Lebanon. 30 to 40 ft. One of the best-known and most prominent species of Cedar and one that is mentioned frequently in sacred history. Its dark green foliage and attractive manner of growth make it striking as a lawn tree. It should be used more often in this section.

CELASTRUS orbiculatus (articulatus). Oriental Bittersweet. A high-climbing vine with yellow-orange fruit bursting with crimson seed. It is at its best in the fall and winter when the fruit is ripe.

C. scandens. American Bittersweet. The well-known Bittersweet of our gardens is a most adaptable vine for fences, pergolas, and the like. It bears a profusion of orange fruit with red seed. The seed retain their color when cut and dried and will last the winter through in the house. Sprays of this vine are very popular here.

CEPHALOTAXUS Fortuni. False Yew; Plum Yew. 6 to 9 ft. This Yew-like (its name means just that) evergreen makes a low, bushy effect. It bears plum-like seed, likes partial shade, and does best in rich soil.

C. Harringtonia fastigiata. Spiral Plum-Yew. 5 to 6 ft. An upright grower that makes a beautiful effect in rich, partially shaded, protected situations. This evergreen is fine for formal work.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum. Katsura-Tree. 15 to 25 ft. A small tree with foliage similar to that of the redbud—that is, delicately tinted. It is rare, desirable, and adds much to a clump of trees or large shrubs.

CERCIS canadensis. Redbud; Judas Tree. 12 to 15 ft. Biblical history tells us that it was on the Redbud and not the elder tree that Judas hanged himself after betraying Christ, and the flowers that were originally white turned crimson in shame and hung their heads. This legend applies to the whole genus, of course, and not to the American species alone. The pea-shaped, violet-rose flowers are borne profusely in the early spring.

C. chinensis. Chinese Redbud. 10 to 12 ft. The flowers on this tree are larger and darker than those on the American Redbud. This tree, also, has a more compact habit of growth.

Plan your home grounds before you plant. Our Landscape Department will be glad to suggest a pleasing arrangement and to furnish the needed trees and shrubs. You incur no obligation by consulting us.

Chamaecyparis (Retinispora) Japanese Cypress

These are very interesting and important conifers for lawn, park, and mass planting. In the smaller sizes they are suitable for porch-box or tub. They thrive in a moist but well-drained soil. While rather pyramidal in habit they may be kept small by pruning, and they are among the most easily handled of all evergreens. There has been considerable confusion as to the correct name for some of this class; some state that it is Chamæcyparis, while others persist in the name Retinispora. The Retinispora is really the juvenile form of the Chamæcyparis that has simply retained the foliage of the seedling state. Thus we are listing the whole group as Chamæcyparis.

Chamæcyparis obtusa. Hinoki Cypress. 30 to 35 ft. The dark green, lustrous foliage of this evergreen makes it highly desirable as a specimen. The ones we offer are all seedlings.

C. obtusa compacta. Football Cypress. 3 to 4 ft. Its spherical shape and attractive green color throughout the winter make this evergreen excellent for foundation plantings.

C. obtusa Crippsi. 10 to 15 ft. A slow-growing evergreen of the pale gold type.

C. obtusa ericoides. Tom Thumb Retinispora. 3 to 5 ft. This compact evergreen of erect, dense habit turns reddish brown in winter.

C. obtusa nana. 4 to 5 ft. Due to its slow growth and low form, this evergreen is used by the Japanese in pots and in rockeries. It assumes the character of age while still young. The short branchlets are a deep green.

Cercis canadensis

Chamæcyparis pisifera. Sawara Retinispora. 40 to 50 ft. A quick grower of a loosely pyramidal habit.

C. pisifera argentea. Silvertip Retinispora. 30 to 35 ft. The branchlets are tipped with white making this plant look almost silver in color.

C. pisifera aurea. Golden Sawara Cypress. 35 to 40 ft. This quick grower has bright yellow foliage. The branches droop gracefully when older.

C. pisifera filifera. Thread Retinispora. 20 to 25 ft. A graceful and decorative evergreen with its long, drooping branches and bright green foliage.

C. pisifera filifera aurea. Gold-Thread Retinispora. 10 to 15 ft. As it is a slow grower, this evergreen is useful in small plantings. It has bright golden yellow foliage.

Larger specimens priced on application.

C. pisifera plumosa. Plume Retinispora. 35 to 40 ft. This plant forms a dense cone of fine texture and feathery appearance. The branchlets are a bright green. Formal shapes may be made by judicious pruning.

C. pisifera plumosa aurea. Golden Plume Retinispora. 25 to 30 ft. Its warm yellow foliage is the only respect in which this evergreen differs from the Plume Retinispora.

C. pisifera squarrosa Veitchi. Moss Retinispora. 25 to 30 ft. Its blue-green foliage, feathery and dense, gives this plant a soft wool-like appearanc. It is a distinct and very beautiful variety.

C. viridissima. 15 to 25 ft. This is, apparently, an unusually compact and improved form of the Plume Retinispora.

CHAMÆDAPHNE calyculata. Leather-Leaf. 1 to 3 ft. The leaves, dull green above and rusty beneath, are borne on horizontal or spreading branches. White, lily-of-the-valley-like flowers appear in great profusion in the early summer. This plant is little used but is one which should be known by everyone.

CHASTE-TREE. See Vitex.

CHERRY, Flowering. See *Prunus serrulata, P. subhirtella,* and *P. tomentosa.*

CHESTNUT, Chinese Blight-resistant. See *Castanea mollissima.*

CHILOPSIS linearis. Flowering Willow. 4 to 6 ft. A most unusual shrub with Willow-like foliage and showy, bignonia-like flowers of lilac with yellow stripes inside.

Chamæcyparis pisifera plumosa

Clematis Jackmani

CHINQUAPIN. See *Castanea pumila.*

CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe-Tree. 15 to 18 ft. This is one of the most desirable of all our shrubs or small trees. Its fragrant, snow-white, tassel-like flowers in May and June are followed by blue-black, plum-like fruit.

CHOKEBERRY. See Aronia.

CHRISTMAS-BERRY. See Photinia.

CINQUEFOIL, Shrubby. See Potentilla.

CITRUS trifoliata. Trifoliate Orange. 8 to 16 ft. A small tree armed with very strong, stiff thorns about 1½ inches long. The golden yellow fruit, about the size of a walnut, is covered with short hairs, and its pulp is dry, sour, and bitter, thus making it of little use. The Trifoliate Orange is an excellent plant for hedges as it forms a close, compact growth which nothing can penetrate. Large sizes cannot be transplanted successfully.

CLADRASTIS lutea. Yellow-Wood. 30 to 35 ft. A beautiful tree with a wide, graceful head and a short trunk. It is quite striking with its large panicles of fragrant white flowers and bright green leaves.

CLEMATIS crispa. Curly Clematis. A slender climber with fragrant purple flowers varying to white.

C. Jackmani. Jackman Clematis. A very desirable vine with large, deep purple, velvet-like blooms which have a center tuft of pale green stamens. This is the most popular of the Clematis.

C. Jackmani, Mme. Edouard Andre. This is one of the best of the Clematis with its large, soft, dark red flowers.

C. paniculata. Sweet Autumn Clematis. A vigorous climber which makes a thick screen in a short time. Its fragrant, feathery white flowers bloom profusely in the early autumn.

C. virginiana. Virgin's Bower. As it grows wild, this vine is suited to naturalistic plantings and informal effects. Its dainty white flowers appear in great numbers.

CLERODENDRON trichotomum. Harlequin Glory-Bower. 4 to 8 ft. An attractive, erect shrub that is little used but one which deserves a wider distribution. It bears a white flower, with a red-brown calyx, and bright blue fruit.

Berries of Celastrus orbiculatus.
See page 8

CLETHRA alnifolia. Summer Sweet; Sweet Pepperbush. 4 to 5 ft. Spikes of very fragrant flowers in the summer and fine foliage make this bush attractive as well as adaptable. It likes shade and moisture.

COFFEE-TREE, Kentucky. See Gymnocladus.

COMPTONIA asplenifolia. Sweet-Fern. 3 to 4 ft. A low-growing shrub with a pleasing fragrance and finely cut, fern-like foliage.

CORAL-BERRY. See *Symphoricarpos Chenaulti* and *S. vulgaris.*

CORNUS florida. White Dogwood. This flowering tree is being planted more and more each year on account of its beautiful white flowers in spring, clean attractive foliage in summer, and brilliant red and orange coloring in autumn. Contrary to general knowledge, the Dogwood has many practical uses. The bark furnishes a useful substitute for quinine, may be made into a tooth-powder, and, when combined with other ingredients forms a satisfactory black ink. The bark of the roots yields a scarlet dye. The hard, heavy, close-grained wood is excellent for tool handles.

C. florida, Moon. 25 to 30 ft. This type of Dogwood is selected from an unusually large, floriferous type of the native variety.

C. florida plena. Double White Dogwood. 15 to 20 ft. Differing from the Florida in that it has leaves that are larger and of a lighter shade of green, this plant also holds its bloom much longer.

C. florida rubra. Pink Dogwood. 25 to 30 ft. These trees are being planted by the million, deservedly, as they have all the good points of the native White Dogwood in addition to a beautiful pink blossom. They are very attractive when planted together with the White Dogwoods. See front cover for color illustration.

C. florida salicifolia. 15 to 20 ft. A small tree of willowy growth with white flowers.

C. florida Welchi. 12 to 15 ft. Try one of these small trees in a semi-shaded position and see the fine foliage. The leaves are variegated in green, pink, and white.

C. Kousa. Korean Dogwood. 15 to 18 ft. This type blooms later in the season than Florida and is more upright. The blooms appear after the leaves and form a pleasing contrast to the bright green.

C. sanguinea. Bloodtwig Dogwood. 8 to 12 ft. The name Dogwood originated when a decoction of the bark of this shrub was used in England to wash mangy dogs. Purple or blood-red branches, white flowers, and black fruit are some of its distinguishing characteristics.

C. sibirica (alba sibirica). 8 to 10 ft. This is another one of the Dogwoods that has colored branches; they are bright coral-red in this instance. The fruit is white.

C. stolonifera. Red-Osier Dogwood. 7 to 8 ft. Of a spreading habit and with dark red bark and white fruits, this shrub does well in moist places.

CORYLUS americana. American Hazelnut; Filbert. 8 to 10 ft. Although best known for its ability to bear nuts, this shrub makes an attractive addition to natural planting. It will thrive in almost any soil.

COTONEASTER acuminata. 4 to 6 ft. An evergreen with white or slightly pink flowers and oblong, red fruit.

C. divaricata. Spreading Cotoneaster. 4 to 6 ft. A spreading plant, vigorous, with good foliage, and scarlet fruits.

C. Francheti. Franchet Cotoneaster. 8 to 10 ft. This semi-evergreen, upright grower has dark green leaves and orange-red berries. The foliage assumes bright red and orange tints in autumn.

C. horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster. 2 to 3 ft. This plant is excellent in the rock-garden or as a cover for a bank. It has small, dark, evergreen leaves and scarlet berries.

C. horizontalis perpusilla. 2 to 3 ft. Another spreading Cotoneaster which differs from Horizontalis in its smaller leaves and larger fruits.

C. microphylla. Rockspray. 1 to 2 ft. Tiny evergreen leaves, very dark in color, cover this bushy, low grower. The berries are bright red.

C. salicifolia. 8 to 10 ft. A very pretty, large-growing type with semi-evergreen, willowy foliage and red berries. May be trained against a wall successfully.

CRAB, Flowering. See Malus.

CRANBERRY-BUSH. See *Viburnum Opulus.*

CRANBERRY, Highbush. See *Viburnum Opulus.*

CRAPE MYRTLE. See Lagerstrœmia, page 20.

Ceanothus, Glory of Versailles. See page 7

CRATÆGUS cordata. Washington Hawthorn. 15 to 30 ft. A most attractive Hawthorn with its lustrous bright green foliage coloring beautifully in autumn and its large, conspicuous clusters of scarlet berries which stay on the plant until spring.

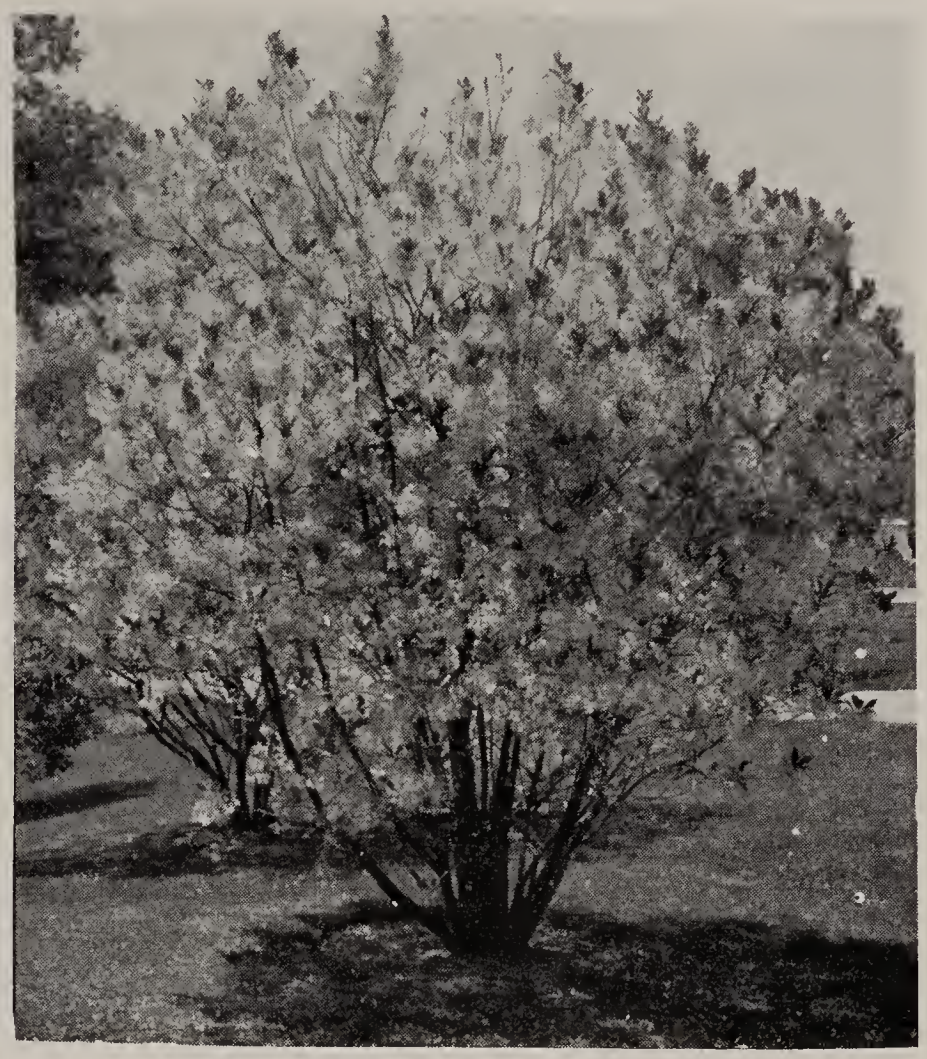
C. Crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. 20 to 25 ft. A small tree with wide-spreading, pendulous branches, white flowers profusely and conspicuously borne, and deep green, shiny leaves. The leaves assume brilliant orange and red shades in the autumn and the showy, bright red fruit, if left by the birds, remains on until spring.

C. Oxyacantha. English Hawthorn. 10 to 15 ft. This large shrub has pleasingly fragrant white flowers and red berries. It is worthy of a place in more lawns.

CRYPTOMERIA japonica. 80 to 100 ft. This unusual pyramidal tree is used extensively in China and Japan both for ornamental purposes and as a timber tree. In this country it is at its best while still young as it loses some of its beauty when it becomes mature. It has bluish evergreen leaves on spreading branches which curve up at the ends.

Cornus florida

CUNNINGHAMIA lanceolata. 50 to 80 ft. A new and rapid-growing tree of good form and appearance. The branches are pendulous at the extremities. It is probably the fastest grower of all the conifers and is used extensively in China for reforestation.



Chionanthus virginica (White Fringe)

CYDONIA japonica. Flowering Quince. 4 to 6 ft. These seedlings are from a superior strain that turns out uniformly good. The well-known shrub has spreading, spiny branches, glossy green foliage, clusters of flowers that open in the very early spring, and apple-shaped fruit, a high yellow-green, that may be used in making delicious jellies and preserves. The flowers range in color from light pink through deep red. We have some selected colors.

C. japonica alba. White-flowering Quince. 4 to 6 ft. A pure white form of Japonica that is unusual and very beautiful.

C. japonica rosea. Pure pink.

C. japonica rubra. Deep red.

CYPRESS. See Chamæcyparis and Taxodium.

DAPHNE Cneorum. Garland Flower; Rose Daphne. 1 ft. A low, spreading evergreen plant with delightfully fragrant, clear pink flowers borne in profusion in April and unusual gray-green foliage. This is a rare plant and a most beautiful one.

DASYLIRION texanum. Saw-tooth Yucca. 2 to 3 ft. This satisfactory plant which resembles the yucca is very effective when planted in evergreen clumps. The white flowers bloom on a central stem 6 to 8 feet in height, and the pointed leaves have hooked teeth along the edges.

Fruits of Cotoneaster. See page 10

Deutzia gracilis rosea

DEUTZIA gracilis. Slender Deutzia. 2 to 3 ft. This is one of our very best dwarf flowering shrubs with its arching branches completely covered with pure white flowers in April or May.

D. gracilis rosea. Rose Panicle Deutzia. 3 to 4 ft. Its panicles of exquisite pink flowers and its slightly larger growth distinguish this type from Gracilis.

D. Lemoinei. 3 to 4 ft. A showier and more vigorous grower than Gracilis, this shrub has erect stems on which large white flowers are produced in cone-shaped heads.

D. scabra candidissima. Snowflake Deutzia. 6 to 8 ft. A large-growing ornamental shrub, with pure white flowers and dull green leaves, that thrives almost anywhere. The tassel-like flowers are dainty and long-lived.

D. scabra Fortunei. 6 to 8 ft. This showy shrub has large, pure white flowers.

D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. Pink Deutzia. 7 to 8 ft. A tall, upright shrub of rapid growth whose blooms appear before those of any other variety. It is deservedly popular since its myriads of tassel-like, pink-tinged flowers cover the bush like a cloud.

DIERVILLA. See Weigela.

DOCKMACKIE. See *Viburnum acerifolium.*

DOGWOOD. See Cornus.

DOGWOOD, Swamp. See *Euonymus americanus.*

ELÆAGNUS angustifolia. Russian Olive; Oleaster. 15 to 18 ft. Silver-gray leaves and branchlets, clusters of orange berries and masses of inconspicuous but delightfully fragrant flowers make this deciduous plant very desirable. It is good for massing or as a screen or hedge.

E. pungens reflexa. Bronze Eleagnus. 10 to 15 ft. This truly outstanding broadleaf evergreen has dark green leaves, silvery beneath, that are, apparently, covered with a light dust. The creamy white, fragrant flowers appear in the fall, and the edible fruits, also with light brown scales, ripen in the early spring.

E. pungens reflexa Fruitlandi. 10 to 15 ft. Simply a large-leaf form of Pungens reflexa.

E. pungens reflexa, Roundleaf. 10 to 15 ft. Entirely similar to Pungens reflexa except that the leaves are heavier and are round.

E. pungens reflexa variegata. 8 to 12 ft. This novelty will give pleasure and satisfaction to the plant-lover as its leaves are margined with yellowish white bands.

E. umbellata. Autumn Eleagnus. 10 to 12 ft. This deciduous Eleagnus has attractive silvery foliage with brown scales and fragrant yellowish white flowers coming in bloom in April and May. The scarlet, oval fruit is borne in the wildest profusion in autumn. Excellent jams and jellies may be made out of it.

ELDER. See Sambucus.

ELM. See Ulmus.

EUONYMUS alatus. Winged Burning-Bush. 6 to 8 ft. An attractive shrub throughout the year, but especially so in the fall with its showy red berries and warm crimson leaves. It is interesting even after the leaves fall, due to its cork-like bark. It makes a beautiful specimen plant.

E. alatus compactus. 3 to 4 ft. A compact, dwarf form of Alatus, this shrub makes an ideal hedge.

E. americanus. Brook Euonymus; Strawberry Bush; Swamp Dogwood; Hearts A'bustin' with Love. 5 to 7 ft. Our own Smoky Mountains are full of this shrub which the natives call Hearts A'bustin' with Love. The leaves are a good, bright green in summer and a fine color in the fall. The red berries, which come after the leaves fall, appear to be bursting from their capsules. The branches have corky wings.

E. europæus. European Burning-Bush. 14 to 18 ft. This erect shrub, with smooth branches, has four-lobed pink capsules after the leaves fall. The autumn coloring is splendid.

E. japonicus. 6 to 8 ft. This well-known plant is widely used and very valuable. It is a true evergreen with its dark, glossy leaves.

E. japonicus microphyllus. 1 to 2 ft. A dwarf evergreen of low, compact habit. As the name implies, it has small leaves.

E. radicans. Winter Creeper. An evergreen, self-clinging vine good for covering walls or for any other location where English ivy is suitable.

E. radicans colorata (acutus). The long, narrow leaves are purple beneath and tinged with purple above. The plant is very effective in the fall and winter.

E. radicans variegata. This evergreen vine has variegated green and white leaves.

E. Sieboldianus. Spreading Euonymus. 12 to 18 ft. A vigorous-growing evergreen that forms a large, loose shrub. The fruits are highly ornamental in the fall, being clusters of scarlet seed in pink capsules. Several of these planted together are truly a beautiful sight when the seed is ripe. This plant will thrive best in partial shade.

E. Sieboldianus britzensis. 6 to 8 ft. This plant is showier even than Sieboldianus. The fruit is more brilliantly colored, and the leaves are larger. It grows into a more compact and bushy plant.

E. vegetus. Bigleaf Wintercreeper; Evergreen Bittersweet. When planted against a wall, this Euonymus will climb like a vine. It may be trained, however, into a bushy evergreen shrub. It is densely covered with dull green leaves.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Pearl Bush. 5 to 12 ft. While the foliage is commonplace and the five-petaled flowers taken singly are uninteresting, this shrub is a dazzling, brilliant white when in bloom. It is better for massing than as a specimen.

FAGUS ferruginea (grandifolia). American Beech. 60 to 80 ft. A beautiful ornamental tree with a broad, round head that is attractive in all seasons. The young foliage is of a tender light green, turning bright green in summer and clear yellow in autumn.

Exochorda grandiflora (Pearl Bush)

FILBERT. See Corylus.

FIR. See Pseudotsuga.

FIRETHORN, Laland's. See Pyracantha.

FRAXINUS americana. American or White Ash. 70 to 80 ft. This good shade tree, of moderately fast growth, likes a moist situation. Golden tones in autumn. A brittle tree, somewhat short-lived.

F. Ornus. Flowering Ash. 23 to 25 ft. Oblong, serrated leaves and fragrant white flowers in panicles make this an attractive little tree.

FRINGE, Purple. See *Rhus cotinus.*

FRINGE-TREE, White. See Chionanthus.

FORSYTHIA, Dwarf. 3 to 5 ft. This Forsythia, which never attains the height of the others, is useful where a low shrub is desired. It may be used as a border for a high-growing mass of shrubs.

F. intermedia spectabilis. Golden Bell. 8 to 10 ft. The outstanding Forsythia of them all! This erect shrub, with graceful branches, is covered with clear, deep yellow blossoms in the early spring. Its flowers are among the first to appear. The dark green leaves are attractive throughout the summer.

F. suspensa. Weeping Golden Bell. 8 to 10 ft. A very graceful plant as its arching branches often take root at the tips and form a huge mass. It is excellent for draping a wall. The flower-tubes are long and golden yellow.

F. viridissima. Green-stem Golden Bell. 6 to 10 ft. This Forsythia is less graceful than Spectabilis, but as it is a later bloomer, it helps prolong the blooming season. The flowers are of a bright, somewhat greenish yellow; the upright stems are covered with bright green bark.

FUNKIA (Hosta) lancifolia. Narrow-leaved Plantain-Lily. 1½ to 2 ft. (foliage clumps). A graceful plant with pale lilac flowers growing on tall, slender stems.

F. subcordata. Fragrant Plantain-Lily. 12 to 20 in. (foliage clumps). The waxy white flowers on their short spikes have an orange-like odor. A favorite and valuable plant.

GARLAND FLOWER. See Daphne.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens. Carolina Jasmine; Southern Yellow Jasmine. The native woody twiner of Florida and Louisiana. It entwines itself in the trees and shrubs in the southern swamps and has shiny evergreen foliage and myriads of fragrant yellow blooms. A rapid grower.

GINKGO biloba. Maidenhair-Tree. 60 to 75 ft. A picturesque, interesting tree with unusual leaves shaped like those of maidenhair fern. It is stately and beautiful either as a street tree or planted alone in a lawn and is used on Pennsylvania Avenue and on other streets in Washington, D. C. The oldest living species now in cultivation has been brought down from prehistoric times. Slow growing but destined for wide use and popularity.

Ginkgo biloba

GLORY-BOWER, Harlequin. See Clerodendron.

GOLD-DUST TREE. See *Aucuba japonica variegata.*

GOLD-FLOWER. See *Hypericum Moserianum.*

GOLDEN BELL. See Forsythia.

GOLDEN-CHAIN. See Laburnum.

GOLDENRAIN-TREE. See Kœlreuteria.

GROUNDSEL-BUSH. See Baccharis.

GORDONIA alatamaha. Commonly known as Franklinia. A rare native tree; found over a century ago in Georgia, but no longer found in a wild state. The flowers are pure white, about 3 inches across, and borne in midsummer. Tree grows about 30 feet high.

Halesia tetraptera

GUM, SWEET. See Liquidambar.

GYMNOCLADUS dioica. Kentucky Coffee-Tree. 40 to 50 ft. This tree has a historical interest since its seeds were used for coffee west of the Alleghanies before and during the Revolutionary War, hence its name, Coffee-Tree. It is of rather low growth and picturesque outline. The leaves are large, pinnate, and blue-green in color.

HALESIA tetraptera (carolina). Great Silver-Bell; Snowdrop-Tree. 20 to 25 ft. Found by the hundred along the streams of the Smoky Mountains, this little tree is covered in spring by a bewildering mass of snow-white, bell-shaped flowers. It has silvery foliage and bark that separates into scales. It may be grown as a single specimen or massed; as a tree or as a shrub.

HAMAMELIS virginiana. Witch-Hazel. 15 to 25 ft. This small tree, also a native of the Smoky Mountains, makes a plaything of the seasons for it reverses the order of things. It allows spring and summer to pass and its leaves to fall before it begins to bloom. The bark is used medically in making the well-known extract. Its branches are still used as divining-rods in locating suitable places for wells. People believe they will obtain an abundant supply of water over the place where the Witch-Hazel branch trembles most.

Gordonia alatamaha

Hedera Helix, (English Ivy)

HAWTHORN. See Cratægus.

HAZELNUT. See Corylus.

HEARTS A'BUSTIN' WITH LOVE. See *Euonymus americanus.*

HEATHER, Scotch. See Calluna.

HEDERA Helix. English Ivy. The Ivy is a very valuable vine for covering walls, banks, rocks, and shady places under trees where grass will not grow. Its dark, evergreen leaves are too well known to need description.

H. Helix digitata. Small-leaf English Ivy. A graceful little vine similar to the English Ivy, the only difference being in the size of the leaf.

HEMLOCK. See Tsuga.

HEMLOCK, Golden Ground-. See *Taxus canadensis aurea.*

HESPERALOE parviflora. Red Yucca. 2 to 3 ft. A new Yucca-like succulent that is most effective when planted in clumps or among evergreens. Its red blooms appear in the spring and continue to open for months.

HIBISCUS Moscheutos. Mallow Marvel. 3 to 4 ft. A perennial plant of vigorous growth that should be used as a shrub. Its large, brilliantly colored flowers are borne profusely in summer.

H. syriacus. Shrub Althea; Rose of Sharon. 8 to 15 ft. This old garden favorite of upright growth is one of the best shrubs for a tall hedge or screen. It blooms for a long time in the summer in a variety of colors and pure white. The flowers are both single and double. We have some named varieties.

HOLLY. See Ilex.

HOLLY-GRAPE. See Mahonia.

HONEYSUCKLE. See Lonicera.

HONEYSUCKLE, Wild. See *Azalea nudiflora.*

HOP-HORNBEAM. See Ostrya.

HORSE-CHESTNUT. See Æsculus.

HOSTA. See Funkia.

HYDRANGEA arborescens. Smooth Hydrangea. 4 to 5 ft. Plant this native shrub in the garden or in a large shrub border. It is attractive and upright, has bright green leaves, and produces large, creamy white flowers.

H. arborescens grandiflora. Hills-of-Snow. 4 to 5 ft. An excellent plant for low, solid borders or in foundation plantings. The showy flowers, similar in appearance to the familiar "Snowball," are white and come from early June to late September. The large, bright green foliage completely covers the compact, round-headed shrub.

H. paniculata grandiflora. PeeGee Hydrangea. 8 to 19 ft. This old garden favorite has the largest clusters of flowers of all the shrubs. In July the plant is a mass of these large, pure white, long-lived blooms. If planted in rich soil and pruned back each spring before the leaf-buds open, they will grow to be compact and bushy and will produce large flower clusters. They are extremely showy when kept uniform in growth.

H. quercifolia. Oakleaf Hydrangea. 3 to 4 ft. With foliage similar in form to an oak leaf, this shrub is a rich dark green in summer and a claret color in the fall. It is a daintier appearing plant than are the other Hydrangeas. Large panicles of dingy pinkish white flowers are produced in midsummer. It thrives in the sun or the shade.

HYPERICUM aureum. Golden St. Johns-Wort. 3 to 4 ft. Large, bright yellow flowers and attractive blue-green foliage make this plant effective as a border. It is more woody than most of the species and of a stiff, dense habit.

H. calycinum. Aaron's Beard; Rose of Sharon. 1 ft. A low-growing shrub which spreads rapidly from underground suckers, making it a fine ground-cover under shrubs. Its bright yellow flowers are showy and desirable.

H. Moserianum. Gold-Flower. 6 in. This fine little plant, with pendulous branches and bright yellow flowers, is probably the best known of the family.

H. nudiflorum. 3 to 4 ft. A new variety that promises to be valuable.

H. patulum Henryi. 2 to 3 ft. This graceful and delicate evergreen plant is similar to the Gold-Flower but is a taller grower.

H. reptans. 6 in. Plant this low grower in your rock-garden and you will be pleased with the attractive foliage and flowers.

Hypericum Moserianum

Ilex • The Hollies

The Hollies have been a hobby with us for a number of years and we have spared neither time nor expense in our efforts to assemble the finest collection of varieties obtainable. We now feel we are justified in stating that our collection cannot be surpassed in the nursery trade, and we only wish it were possible to convey to our customers the sheer beauty of the many varieties listed below. This is utterly impossible, however, since mere words cannot do justice to the true beauty of these Aristocrats of the Garden. Our experience has been that all the varieties we offer for sale are hardy in this section and south of us. Of the evergreen species, *Ilex opaca* (American), *I. glabra*, and *I. Aquifolium* are hardy as far north as Massachusetts and, also, *I. crenata* if somewhat protected. The deciduous Hollies all seem to be perfectly hardy. All of the Hollies prefer rich, well-drained soil but are adapted to almost any soil. The evergreen varieties do well in partial shade.

Ilex Aquifolium. English or European Holly. 25 to 40 ft. The beautiful gardens of England contain many fine specimens and hedges of the English Holly. It is evergreen, with beautiful spined, shining leaves, and bears scarlet berries. An ideal lawn specimen and also an excellent hedge plant. Sheared specimens are often tubbed for formal effects. The foliage closely resembles that of *Osmanthus Aquifolium*, with which it is frequently confused. Its ability to withstand the smoke and soot of our towns and cities makes this very ornamental tree valuable for urban planting.

I. Cassine. Dahoon Holly. 20 to 30 ft. A native of the southern seaboard states but is absolutely hardy here. It is a rather open-growing evergreen tree with pointed leaves about 2 to 3 inches long. The bright red berries are produced by the thousands and make the tree, when in fruit, one of the most attractive of the species.

I. Cassine angustifolia. 20 to 30 ft. A narrow-leaf form of Cassine which bears more berries, if possible, than does the parent type.

I. Cassine myrtifolia. Myrtle-leaved Holly. 20 to 30 ft. This Holly, with leaves both shorter and narrower than the parent form, is also a prolific bearer of berries, and no collection of Dahoon Hollies would be complete unless this variety were included.

I. cornuta. Chinese or Horned Holly. 20 to 35 ft. Hailing from the Orient, the land which has contributed so many of our lovely ornamental plants, this Holly is comparatively new, and is, in our opinion, one of the Aristocrats of the Holly family. We regard it as a most beautiful addition to our collection as it is strikingly handsome the whole year round. The large leaves, distinctly spined, are a brilliant shiny green throughout the year. Its large red berries are borne in heavy clusters.

I. cornuta Burfordi. Burford's Holly. 20 to 25 ft. An oriental Holly which is our very own, we introduce it with justifiable pride and release it with the prophecy that it will soon become recognized as the outstanding ornamental evergreen tree of the age. Its thick, deep green, almost spineless leaves are a feast for the eyes at all seasons, and, when the very large deep red berries appear in the fall, mere words cannot describe the superlative beauty of this tree.

I. crenata. Japanese Holly. Hailing from far-away Japan, this Holly has proved to be indispensable for the better type of planting. Its oval, dark green, glossy leaves closely resemble those of the boxwood, and the plant is equally reliable. It is ideal for foundation plantings, for grouping in masses, and for hedging. Unlike all the varieties described above, this Holly bears rather inconspicuous blue-black berries. Ask any experienced plantsman to name three of the best broad-leaved evergreens for foundation planting, and we wager that this Holly will head the list.

I. crenata rotundifolia. 8 to 10 ft. Larger, rounder leaves distinguish this plant from the Crenata. Some prefer it to the small-leaf type.

I. decidua (Fraseri). Improved Possum-Haw. 12 to 15 ft. A deciduous Holly which loses its leaves in the early fall, but what a berry bearer! This little tree, with its spreading branches, does not need leaves in the winter for it is thickly studded with bright scarlet berries until the leaves again appear in the spring.

I. glabra. Inkberry; Winterberry. 5 to 6 ft. This Holly is a native of our eastern states, making its habitat from Massachusetts to Florida, and is one of the hardiest members of the family. It is a much-branched, upright evergreen shrub with most pleasing foliage which turns a metallic purple in the fall. Reflected in the sunlight, its jewel-like black berries present a pleasing picture.

Ilex opaca Tree

Ilex latifolia. 30 to 40 ft. Has large, glossy, evergreen leaves with serrated edges and red fruit produced in clusters. It is a beautiful plant and a rather unusual member of the Holly family as it lacks many of the characteristic traits.

I. monticola. 30 to 40 ft. Another Holly native to our own mountains and a distinctive member of the Ilex family. It is deciduous, also, and bears beautiful red berries throughout the winter season.

I. opaca. American Holly. 35 to 50 ft. This is the Holly that everyone thinks of when Christmas wreaths or decorations are suggested. Its evergreen branches, with dull red berries, are used throughout the country to make homes festive for the Yuletide season. It is a stately tree with short, spreading branches and will thrive in almost any soil. Some people are taking advantage of its rugged hardiness and are planting this Holly in large quantities on waste land for the purpose of selling the foliage and berries on the city markets. Our stock is grown from selected plants.

I. opaca, East Palatka. 10 to 15 ft. A variety of garden origin, produced by crossing the Dahoon and the American Hollies. Its evergreen leaves are practically spineless. The deep red berries are borne in heavy clusters, ripen a month or so before those of other varieties of the American Holly, and persist on the tree until spring. It is truly a distinctive and beautiful addition to a distinctive and beautiful family.

I. opaca Howardi. 30 to 40 ft. Distinctive type of the American Holly bearing deeper and darker green foliage than other varieties of the Opaca group. A heavy bearer of deep red berries produced in abundant clusters. The rich shiny leaves of this variety are practically without spines.

I. opaca, Hume No. 2. 30 to 40 ft. Another cross between the American and Dahoon Hollies. This variety is a stronger and more vigorous grower than East Palatka and makes a larger tree. Its berries are not so bright, however, as are those of East Palatka. It rivals the American Holly in vigor and in its growing habits, and, for that reason, we include it in this list of Garden Aristocrats.

Hedge of Ilex vomitoria

ILEX, continued

I. **Pernyi.** 6 to 10 ft. Here again the seeker for the unusual should take note. This small evergreen of compact habit is absolutely new and very interesting. It has beautiful little leaves, heavily spined, of attractive form and excellent color. The berries are red. It is worthy of trial by anyone interested in Hollies.

I. **Pernyi Veitchi.** We believe this Holly will also prove to be valuable. It, too, is of recent introduction. It differs from Pernyi in that it has larger leaves and is probably a stronger grower. We are happy to be among the first to introduce both Pernyi and Pernyi Veitchi to the plant-loving public.

I. **Sieboldi (serrata).** 12 to 15 ft. A well-known, distinctive plant with numerous red berries, that has proved to be very satisfactory. Its small leaves are deciduous.

I. **verticillata.** Black-Alder; Winterberry. 8 to 10 ft. The bright red berries are borne in abundance and remain on the spreading branches until spring. This is a beautiful plant and is one of the best of the deciduous Hollies. It is hardy from Canada to Florida.

I. **vomitoria.** Yaupon Holly of the South. 18 to 20 ft. This Holly will please the most exacting person. It is good used in clumps, as a screen, in a hedge, or as an individual specimen. It bears myriads of transparent, bright red berries in the early fall, and the evergreen, grayish foliage produced on silvery stems is pleasing throughout the year.

INDIGO, False. See Amorpha.

INDIGOFERA **decora.** While used as a greenhouse plant in the North, this weak-growing, half-climbing shrub may be grown outside here. It has slender, red-tinged branches, drooping leaves, and showy, rose-pink flowers.

INKBERRY. See *Ilex glabra.*

ITEA **virginica.** Virginian Willow. 2 to 6 ft. This rapid-growing shrub of low, somewhat coarse growth, is best known by its long, upright racemes of small white flowers. It turns a brilliant red in autumn.

IVY, American. See *Ampelopsis quinquefolia.*

IVY, Boston. See *Ampelopsis Veitchi.*

IVY, English. See *Hedera Helix.*

IVY, Japanese. See *Ampelopsis Veitchi.*

JACKSON VINE. See *Smilax laurifolia.*

JASMINE. See Gelsemium and Jasminum.

JASMINUM **floridum.** Jasmine; Jessamine. 2 to 3 ft. A hardy, low-growing variety which bears yellow flowers.

J. **Giraldi.** Jasmine. 2 to 3 ft. This, too, is a hardy plant covered with yellow, very fragrant flowers.

J. **nudiflorum.** Winter Jasmine. 2 to 3 ft. A twiggy shrub whose blooms appear in the late winter before the leaves unfold. The yellow, tubular flowers resemble the bloom of the forsythia and are very attractive. This plant is almost evergreen and is most attractive growing at the top of a wall.

J. **officinale.** Star Jasmine. 2 to 3 ft. This plant has glossy green foliage and pleasingly fragrant, white star-shaped flowers. This is the Jessamine of poetry.

J. **stephanense.** 2 to 3 ft. Large, fragrant flowers of a soft, pale pink distinguish this Jasmine.

JESSAMINE. See Jasminum.

JETBEAD. See Rhodotypos.

JUDAS TREE. See Cercis.

Juniperus · The Junipers

JUNIPERUS **chinensis albo-variegata.** Variegated Chinese Juniper. 8 to 10 ft. This compact pyramid is good to use where a formal effect is desired. The foliage is most unusual—cream-colored leaves intermingle with blue-green.

J. **chinensis densa glauca (stricta).** 8 to 10 ft. Handsome blue-green foliage covers this upright Juniper. It is one of the best known and most popular types.

J. **chinensis excelsa stricta.** Spiny Greek Juniper. 3 to 4 ft. Another popular type, this one being a "spreader." Its foliage, too, is blue-green in color.

J. **chinensis japonica.** 5 to 6 ft. A dark green, low, shrubby Juniper that is excellent for clumping with trailers.

J. **chinensis japonica aurea.** 4 to 5 ft. This rare type of Juniper is dwarf in size and of an intense golden color. Not only is it unusual but it is also reliable.

J. **chinensis japonica globosa aurea.** 3 to 4 ft. Delicate foliage of fine texture densely covers the globe-shaped ball which this dwarf Juniper forms if shaped a little now and then. Its slow growth makes it ideal for a place where a dwarf plant is suitable.

J. **chinensis mascula.** 12 to 15 ft. One of the best of the Virginiana types, this Juniper retains its dark, rich green color all winter.

J. **chinensis neaboriensis.** 8 to 10 ft. Trim and neat-looking, even without pruning, this Juniper is of a densely pyramidal habit. The leaves are shiny, pointed, and spreading.

J. **chinensis Pfitzeriana.** Pfitzer Juniper. 6 to 8 ft. This most popular of all the spreading types is absolutely indispensable! The foliage, gray-green winter and summer, is spreading and plume-like. It may, however, be severely pruned in the event that it outgrows its location.

Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana

JUNIPERUS, continued

J. chinensis procumbens. 1 to 2 ft. Plant this dense, low evergreen shrub on a bank or where a true "spreader" is wanted. The dark green leaves are in distinct whorls.

J. chinensis sylvestris. 12 to 15 ft. Intense green leaves that hold their color throughout the winter, distinguish this upright grower.

J. communis. Common Juniper. 12 to 20 ft. A shrub-like tree with broadly spreading branches. The foliage is grayish green on the under side but is much lighter on the upper surface.

J. communis Ashfordi. Ashford's Juniper. 6 to 8 ft. Truly a superior Juniper! Its silvery, gray-green foliage does not die out or turn brown in the winter. While compact in growth, it spreads outward at the tips as its age increases.

J. communis depressa. Canada Juniper. 3 to 4 ft. This Juniper naturally develops into a vase-shaped plant. It is a rapid grower and is excellent for covering banks, terraces, and slopes.

J. communis depressa aurea. 3 to 4 ft. A golden form of *J. communis depressa* often listed under the name of *J. nana aurea.*

J. communis depressa plumosa. Andorra Juniper. 2 to 3 ft. Discovered quite by chance in a shipment of wild seedlings of Prostrate Junipers from Maine to the Andorra Nurseries in 1907, this comparatively new variety has proved to be one of the most popular types. It is of a close trailing nature and its grayish green leaves turn an unusual purplish color after frost comes in the fall.

J. communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. 12 to 15 ft. This columnar Juniper is well known and extensively planted throughout the country. It is formal in outline since the numerous, perfectly upright branches grow close together and give the appearance of being a single stem.

Juniperus communis hibernica

Juniperus virginiana Canærti

J. communis nana. 1 ft. A form of Communis that hugs the ground very closely.

J. communis Kiyonoi. 12 to 15 ft. This evergreen of the Communis type is little known but is a handsome plant. It is tall and slim, with grayish green foliage.

J. communis oblongo-pendula. 7 to 8 ft. A broadly irregular pyramid with grayish, feathery, drooping branches. This is one of the more uncommon Junipers.

J. communis suecica. Swedish Juniper. 4 to 6 ft. Plant the Swedish Juniper where a dwarf, upright form is wanted. Light green color and grows in a narrow column.

J. horizontalis. 3 to 4 ft. An irregular, low-spreading type that is good to use for covering banks and terraces.

J. horizontalis Douglasi. Waukegan Juniper; Gray Carpet Juniper. 2½ to 3 ft. A low, blue-gray spreader which takes root all along the stems. It makes a thick mat that completely covers the ground around it.

J. horizontalis Douglasi aurea. 2 to 3 ft. This flat, golden form of Juniper is desirable to give color contrast.

J. Sabina. 5 to 6 ft. The bronze winter coat of this irregular, vase-shaped bush is well known.

J. squamata Meyeri. 6 to 8 ft. Unusual in outline due to its stiff, rugged branches, and in the silvery blue summer dress which assumes a lavender sheen in winter, this Juniper is truly a gem. It has a coarse texture quite different from any of the other Junipers.

J. virginiana Burki. Burk Red-Cedar. 12 to 15 ft. A handsome evergreen which forms a well-shaped column. The dense, silver-gray foliage assumes a purple shade in winter.

J. virginiana Canærti. Canært Red-Cedar. 15 to 18 ft. Another Cedar that is columnar in outline. This plant has dark green foliage. It is handsome and dignified in appearance and, to appear at its best, it prefers a place where it will not be crowded by other plants.

J. virginiana Donaldsoni. Donaldson Red-Cedar. 12 to 15 ft. A fine upright Juniper of the Virginiana type.

J. virginiana glauca. Silver Red-Cedar. 20 to 25 ft. One of the best known and liked of the Red-Cedars! It develops into a tall, narrow column that bears distinct blue-gray foliage which keeps its good color all the year.

Juniperus virginiana globosa. Globe Red-Cedar. 4 to 5 ft. Another dwarf Juniper. This one needs no trimming to keep it globe shaped. It is compact and interesting to watch as it matures.

J. virginiana Keteleeri. Keteleer Red-Cedar. 15 to 18 ft. A handsome tree with its dark green leaves. It forms a compact, fairly thick column whose branches grow right down to the base.

J. virginiana Kosteri. 10 to 12 ft. Although quite like Chinensis Pfitzeriana, this evergreen is slightly stiffer and more upright. It is, however, of the spreading type.

J. virginiana pyramidalis. Pyramidal Red-Cedar. 15 to 20 ft. With some people this is the favorite of all the Junipers. They like its bright green color throughout the year, its dense columnar form, and its adaptability to the shape to which it is trimmed.

J. virginiana Schotti. Schott Red-Cedar. 15 to 20 ft. This Cedar, too, may be trimmed into any desired shape. Its branches are of a more upright habit than most of the Cedars and the tips of the branchlets are ascending. The bright green color is quite striking.

KATSURA-TREE. See Cercidiphyllum.

KERRIA japonica flore-pleno. Double Kerria. 4 to 5 ft. This shrub is rather difficult to get started here but it repays one in beauty throughout the year. The double orange-yellow flowers appear in April and bloom intermittently throughout the summer. After the serrated leaves fall, the green branches make an especially interesting winter effect.

KERRIA, White. See Rhodotypos.

KŒLREUTERIA paniculata. Goldenrain-Tree. 20 to 30 ft. A profusion of bright yellow flowers is borne in wisteria-like clusters on this small tree in midsummer.

KOLKWITZIA amabilis. Beauty-Bush. 6 to 10 ft. Although comparatively new in origin, this shrub is gaining rapidly in popularity. Its graceful, sweeping branches are covered with myriads of shell-pink to deep pink flowers in late spring. It grows vigorously and rapidly.

Japanese Privet (Ligustrum lucidum)

KALMIA latifolia. Mountain-Laurel; Calico-Bush. 10 to 12 ft. The Kalmia, along with the rhododendron, is native to the Smoky Mountains and is one of the most beautiful of the flowering, broad-leaf evergreens. It is a slow-growing shrub bearing pink and white, geometrically shaped buds that expand into white and flesh-colored flower cups. The blooms appear in the late spring. The Kalmia is of the greatest value for massing in partially shaded situations. It requires an acid soil as do the azalea and the rhododendron.

KUDZU-VINE. See Pueraria.

LABURNUM vulgare. Golden-Chain. 20 to 30 ft. An attractive small tree with yellow, pea-shaped flowers borne in long racemes.

LACE-VINE, Silver. See Polygonum.

LAGERSTRŒMIA. Crape Myrtle. See page 20.

LAUREL. See Laurocerasus.

LAUREL, Great. See *Rhododendron maximum.*

LAUREL, Mountain. See Kalmia.

LAUROCERASUS caroliniana. Cherry or Carolina Laurel. 15 to 20 ft. A handsome, broad-leaf evergreen which is desirable as a specimen plant or for use in groups, due to its thick, showy green foliage.

L. rotundifolia. English Laurel. 6 to 8 ft. Another handsome, broad-leaf evergreen with rounded leaves that are short and blunt. This plant is exceedingly popular in Europe.

L. schipkaensis. Korean Laurel. 6 to 8 ft. This hardiest of all Laurels has small leaves, dark green on top and very light beneath.

LEAD PLANT. See Amorpha.

LEATHER-LEAF. See Chamædaphne.

LESPEDEZA bicolor. Bush Clover. 6 to 8 ft. Plant this rank-growing perennial for a quick summer screen. The flowers vary from white to purple.

L. penduliflorum. Dwarf Lespedeza. 3 to 4 ft. This is an excellent accent plant or "face down" for tall shrub borders. Both the white- and the purple-flowered plants bloom profusely in August and September.

LEUCOTHOE Catesbæi (*Andromeda Catesbæi*). Drooping Leucothoe. 4 to 6 ft. Dainty white, drooping flowers and glossy evergreen leaves, which assume a beautiful purple hue in the fall, make this plant distinctive. It thrives in situations with azaleas and rhododendrons.

LILAC. See Syringa.

LILAC, Summer. See *Buddleia variabilis.*

LILY, Plantain. See Funkia.

LINDEN. See Tilia.

LINDERA Benzoin. See Benzoin.

LIGUSTRUM amurense. Amur River Privet South. 14 to 15 ft. This well-known Privet makes our best moderately priced evergreen hedge. It holds its bright green leaves on upright branches throughout the year. Makes a fine hedge in one year and may be kept at any height.

L. coriaceum (japonicum rotundifolium). 5 to 6 ft. Although it gets frozen down here occasionally, this plant is probably the most beautiful of the Ligustrum family. The growth is slow, but the rich, glossy green foliage is very striking, being beautifully scalloped and fluted.

L. lucidum. Glossy Japanese Privet. 18 to 20 ft. Our stock of this broad-leaf evergreen is selected especially for hardiness. The large, thick leaves are shiny and dark green. Inconspicuous white flowers are followed by black berries which are retained all winter.

L. nanum compactum. Lodense Privet. 4 to 5 ft. A dwarf Privet that requires little trimming to make a low hedge. It is deciduous.

L. Sinense pendula. Weeping Privet. 13 to 15 ft. A most attractive and graceful plant with its long, sweeping branches and bright green, deciduous leaves. It is valuable as an untrimmed hedge, drooping over walls, and on terraces, and soon forms a large dense mass of growth.

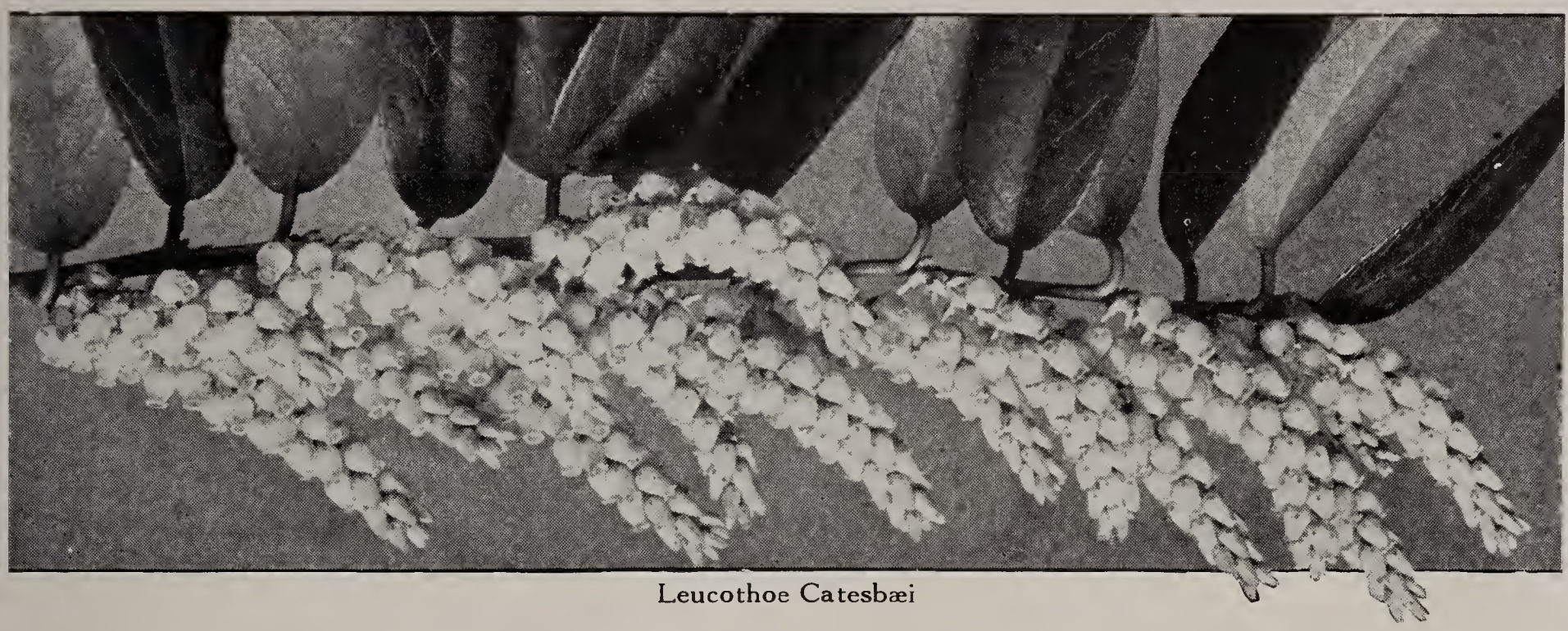
L. Quihoui. Summer-flowering Privet. 5 to 6 ft. A shrub that should be used more than it is at present. It has gracefully spreading branches, and later, small clusters of flowers forming long-panicled spikes at the ends of the branches. This plant, too, is deciduous.

LIQUIDAMBAR Styraciflua. Sweet Gum. 80 to 100 ft. The name of this tree was given it by the Spaniards in America because of the fragrant sap which comes from it. A tree of wonderful beauty and round, symmetrical shape, it is also a good grower. Its star-shaped, maple-like leaves assume attractive and unusual tones in autumn.

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. Tulip Poplar. 100 to 102 ft. This is another of our native trees, more of which should be used to add diversity to our home plantings. The Tulip Poplar grows rapidly, has greenish yellow, tulip-like flowers, and large leaves which turn a bright yellow in autumn. We recommend small sizes in this, as it is hard to transplant after it becomes large.

LOCUST. See Robinia.

Liquidambar Styraciflua (Sweet Gum)



Leucothoe Catesbæi

Lonicera · Honeysuckle

The Lonicera family of shrubs is in standard use throughout the world. They are indispensable in general plantings since some are of the upright shrub type, others are low and procumbent, while still others are climbing plants.

Lonicera Browni. Brown's Honeysuckle. One of the climbing Honeysuckles with orange-scarlet, scentless flowers.

L. bella candida. 6 to 7 ft. A decorative shrub with white flowers and red fruit.

L. fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle. 8 to 10 ft. This shrub is best known for its small, yellowish white, exceedingly fragrant flowers which open in warm spells in midwinter. The leaves persist until very late in the fall on slender, recurving branches.

L. Heckrotti. Everblooming Honeysuckle. Train this free-flowering bushy plant into a shrub or use it as a vine and it will do equally well. The flowers are rose-purple outside and yellow inside.

L. japonica Halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. A climbing Honeysuckle producing fragrant, yellowish white flowers in the early fall.

L. Maacki. Amur Honeysuckle. 10 to 12 ft. White flowers and exceedingly brilliant red berries profusely borne distinguish this large shrub.

L. Morrowi. Morrow Honeysuckle. 5 to 6 ft. This spreading shrub has good foliage, yellow flowers, and myriads of blood-red fruit appearing in August and lasting until late fall.

L. nitida. 2 to 3 ft. Although this little shrub often gets killed back during a severe winter, it comes back promptly the following spring. It is a dwarf grower with small, delicate foliage that is evergreen.

L. prolifera (Sullivanti). A climbing Honeysuckle that is very handsome in the fall, with abundant scarlet berries.

L. sempervirens. Trumpet Honeysuckle. An attractive evergreen vine that is sometimes found growing native in this section but one which is rarely seen in cultivation. It is a shrubby vine and a good one. Its orange-scarlet flowers enhance its value.

L. speciosa. 10 to 12 ft. This plant is absolutely the best of the berry-bearing Honeysuckles. The masses of transparent red berries, in late summer and early winter, are very striking in their beauty. Good foliage is another characteristic of this large-growing plant.

L. syringantha. Lilac Honeysuckle. 4 to 5 ft. Small, dusty green foliage, fragrant lilac-rose flowers, and red fruit distinguish this Honeysuckle.

L. syringantha Wolfi. Wolf Honeysuckle. 4 to 5 ft. A graceful little shrub with bluish green leaves on slender, prostrate branches. The flowers are red.

L. tatarica. Tatarian Honeysuckle. 8 to 10 ft. This old favorite is a fine shrub with pink flowers in the spring and pink berries in the summer.

L. tatarica rosea. Rosy Tatarian Honeysuckle. 8 to 10 ft. This shrub differs from Tatarica only in that it has flowers of a deeper shade of pink.

L. thibetica. Tibetan Honeysuckle. 3 to 4 ft. A beautiful purple flower borne on a bush which becomes straggly with age.

MADEIRA-VINE. See Boussingaultia.

Magnolia

The Magnolia is a tree that is so widely distributed and diversified that everyone should have one or more of the varieties. We have, here at our Nurseries, a collection of Magnolias of which we feel justly proud. They are ideal as specimen trees or are very striking planted against a background of evergreens.

Magnolia acuminata. Cucumber-Tree. 50 to 60 ft. This is another tree which grows native in the Smoky Mountains. The large, luxuriant foliage is always conspicuous among the hemlocks and pines. Its huge, fragrant, yellow-green flowers are showy. A rapid-growing tree.

M. glauca. Sweet Bay. 25 to 30 ft. A very desirable species with creamy, fragrant flowers and large, decorative leaves that are partially evergreen.

M. grandiflora. Southern Magnolia. 40 to 60 ft. With large, leathery, shiny, perfectly evergreen leaves, this is one of the most handsome trees peculiar to the South. It is broad-spreading and dignified. The waxy, pure white flowers come in the late spring and early summer, followed immediately by cone-like fruit.

M. hypoleuca. Silver Magnolia. 80 to 100 ft. Long leaves, almost white underneath, and large, fragrant flowers distinguish this tall, deciduous tree.

M. Kobus. 60 to 80 ft. Plant this tree where good shade is wanted as the broad, oblong leaves are ideal for this purpose. The white flowers are scant and inconspicuous until the tree acquires some age.

M. purpurea. 12 to 15 ft. The best bloomer of all the Magnolias. Tulip-like, purple blooms literally cover the plant in the spring. The slender branches grow from the very bottom of the tree to the top.

M. Soulangeana. Saucer Magnolia. 20 to 30 ft. Here is a Magnolia that is indeed striking. The small tree is thickly covered with cup-shaped flowers, white inside and purplish pink outside. Its growing popularity attests to its worth and beauty. See color illustration on fourth cover.

M. stellata. Star Magnolia. 10 to 12 ft. The dazzling white, star-shaped flowers appear on the bare, twiggy branches early in the spring or even in a warm spell in midwinter. They are very fragrant and numerous. This much-branched, compact shrub begins to flower when small. See color illustration on fourth cover.

M. tripetala. Umbrella Magnolia. 40 to 60 ft. A fast-growing shade tree with huge leaves, large blooms, and nice symmetrical proportions.

MAHONIA Aquifolium. Oregon Holly-Grape. 3 to 4 ft. A striking plant throughout the year but especially so in May when the yellow flowers appear. The shining green leaves, which turn a rich scarlet in autumn, and the blue-black fruits are almost equally attractive. It does best in half shade.

M. Bealei. Leatherleaf Holly-Grape. 3 to 5 ft. This plant is well known for its beautiful holly-like foliage and its shade-loving nature. Its blue-black fruit is striking and unusual. Formerly known as *Mahonia japonica.*

M. pinnata (fascicularis). Cluster Holly-Grape. 4 to 6 ft. More striking in appearance and larger in growth than Aquifolium. Its leaves are dark green, shining, and rather spiny. The fruit is dark blue.

Crape Myrtle. *The Favorite of the South*

LAGERSTRŒMIA indica. Crape-Myrtle. 10 to 20 ft. This is one of the most popular and most characteristic of all southern shrubs and is an inhabitant of almost every yard. It is of upright, open growth with small, dark green, deciduous foliage that surpasses all other shrubs in beauty of autumn coloring. Its chief beauty, however, is in the large clusters of soft fringed flowers which it produces throughout the summer. We have it in purple, white, pink, and watermelon-red. The latter is our own named variety, William Toovey, and is very popular. In fact, 95 per cent of our calls are for this rich watermelon-red.

MAIDENHAIR-TREE. See Ginkgo.

MALLOW MARVEL. See Hibiscus.

MALUS. Flowering Crab. We have the following varieties of Flowering Crabs. They are nice, bushy plants.
Arnoldiana. Deep pink, shading to white.
Atropurpurea. Red.
Atrosanguinea. Carmine.
Betcheli. Pink, rose-like blooms.
Coronaria. Double; blush-pink.
Eleyi. Red. Very choice.
Floribunda. Bright pink, shading to white.
Parkmani. Rose-colored buds, pinkish white flowers.
Pulcherrima. Pink.
Scheideckeri. Many small, double, reddish pink flowers.

MAPLE. See Acer.

MIMOSA. See Albizzia.

MOCK-ORANGE. See Philadelphus.

MYRICA cerifera. Wax-Myrtle. 5 to 6 ft. Gray waxy berries and very fragrant leaves and wood make this a desirable plant. It is almost evergreen, holds its berries all winter, and does well in poor soil.

MYRTLE, Trailing. See *Vinca minor.*

Philadelphus virginalis. See page 22

NANDINA domestica. Nandina. 3 to 6 ft. A very showy shrub of medium height with large clusters of bright red berries ripening in autumn. Its dark green foliage, borne on bamboo-like shoots, assumes a gorgeous orange-red or crimson color in winter. It thrives in any well-drained, loamy soil and is perfectly hardy. One of the plants that is used in all of the better class landscape work, it is gaining fast in popularity as it becomes better known. Its brilliant berries are valuable for decorations during the Christmas season especially since conservation of the holly is being stressed.

NEVIUSIA alabamensis. Snow-Wreath. 3 to 5 ft. This rare shrub grows wild only on some shaded cliffs near Tuscaloosa, Ala. The long, slender branches, on which flowers are borne in clusters, form ropes of feathery white blooms.

NEW-JERSEY-TEA. See Ceanothus.

NINEBARK. See *Spiræa opulifolia.*

OAK. See Quercus.

OLIVE, Russian. See *Elæagnus angustifolia.*

ORANGE, Trifoliate. See *Citrus trifoliata.*

OSMANTHUS Aquifolium. Holly-leaf Osmanthus. 7 to 10 ft. The leaves are so similar to those of the English holly that most people ask, in passing a plant, "What kind of Holly is that?" It is a slow-growing evergreen shrub with very fragrant white flowers.

OSTRYA virginiana. American Hop-Hornbeam. 25 to 30 ft. Beautifully furrowed, gray-blue bark and slender, spreading branches make this an attractive little tree. The foliage, similar to the birch, turns yellow in the fall.

OXYDENDRUM arboreum (*Andromeda arborea*). Sourwood. 15 to 30 ft. This is another of our native trees that should have a place in almost every planting. It is of medium size with leathery foliage and beautiful flowers. However, its brilliant autumn coloring is its most attractive feature.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge. Preferring shade, this is one of our best evergreen ground-covers. The leaves are a dark, rich green, but the flowers are inconspicuous.

Polygonum Auberti

PALIURUS Spina-Christi. Jerusalem- or Christ-Thorn. 8 to 10 ft. An interesting shrub since it is supposed to have furnished the crown of thorns that was placed on the head of Christ before his crucifixion. It has unusual, curiously shaped fruits.

Flowering Crab

Mugho Pine

Philadelphus. Mock-Orange; Sweet Syringa

These shrubs have a place in every shrub planting. They may be used to advantage as a border, a screen, or a filler. If a specimen is wanted, the Philadelphus should be kept well pruned This plant is incorrectly called Syringa; the true Syringa is the lilac.

Philadelphus coronarius. Mock-Orange. 8 to 10 ft. Plant this variety if you want the old-fashioned Mock-Orange with delightfully fragrant flowers. It is less showy than are some of the newer ones and of a stiff habit.

P. coronarius aureus. 8 to 10 ft. A rather stiff grower with yellow foliage and deliciously fragrant flowers.

P. cymosus, Conquete. Although this is one of the newer varieties, we believe that it will make a place for itself among the others.

P. cymosus, Norma. Another new type. This one has mammoth single flowers and fine foliage. It is bushy and symmetrical.

P. Gordonianus. 8 to 10 ft. An unusually strong, upright grower. Its pure white flowers are scentless

P. Lemoinei, Avalanche. 3 to 4 ft. This dwarf grower has gracefully arching branches, snow-white fragrant flowers, and a vigorous habit. It is a real gem in the realm of small shrubs.

P. virginalis. Virginal Mock-Orange. 7 to 8 ft. Here is the most spectacular member of this family. Its semi-double, large white flowers are produced in clusters that fairly bow down the branches. The bloom lasts throughout the summer, and the fragrance lasts with it.

PICEA Abies (excelsa). Norway Spruce. 80 to 100 ft. This most popular member of the Spruce family is easy to transplant, hardy, and a rapid grower. It is pyramidal in shape and makes an excellent specimen. Very desirable as a screen, hedge, or windbreak and is much used as a living Christmas tree to be planted later. The stiff needles are dark green.

P. Douglasi. See *Pseudotsuga taxifolia.*

P. glauca (canadensis). White Spruce. 50 to 60 ft. Although a slow grower, this evergreen is desirable due to its silvery foliage and dense habit. It develops into a stately specimen of close texture.

P. pungens. Colorado Spruce. 70 to 80 ft. The branches are in distinct whorls and the needles shade from blue-green to silver-white. This is a handsome, symmetrical tree that makes an ideal lawn specimen.

P. pungens Kosteriana (glauca pendula). Koster's Blue Spruce. 50 to 60 ft. This most beautiful and rare Spruce has blue-gray foliage in addition to the attractive manner of growth of Pungens.

PIERIS floribunda (*Andromeda floribunda*). Mountain Andromeda. 4 to 5 ft. Dark, leathery, evergreen leaves and clusters of waxy white flowers make this an attractive and desirable plant. It prefers shade and an acid soil.

P. japonica (*A. japonica*). Japanese Andromeda. 6 to 7 ft. Urn-shaped, waxy white flowers appear among the lustrous, evergreen leaves. The foliage is stained wine when young.

PARTHENOCISSUS. See *Ampelopsis Veitchi.*

PEACH, Flowering. See *Prunus persica.*

PEARL BUSH. See Exochorda.

PEPPERBUSH, Sweet. See Clethra.

PERENNIALS. Send for our current list of rock- and flower-garden plants. We keep an up-to-date stock.

PERIWINKLE. See Vinca.

PHOTINIA serrulata. Christmas-Berry. 8 to 10 ft. The evergreen, leathery leaves turn almost as red in the autumn as do the myriads of berries. This little-known plant should be used more to brighten up the winter landscape.

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius. See *Spiræa opulifolia.*

PINE. See Pinus.

PINE, Umbrella. See Sciadopitys.

PINUS Mugo (montana). Mugho Pine. 2 to 3 ft. An attractive dwarf Pine with ascending branches covered with bright green foliage. It is good as a specimen, in a low planting, or in a rock-garden.

P. pungens Tanyosho. Table Mountain Pine. A dwarf Pine which is valuable for its unique flat top and compact growth. Our plants are grafted and are true to type.

P. Strobus. White Pine. 80 to 100 ft. This is probably the most adaptable and useful of the Pines. Its growth is rapid. With its long, flexible needles, whitish beneath, it is a wonderful tree for tall backgrounds.

P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine. 60 to 90 ft. A hardy Pine but one that is more valuable as a timber tree than as an ornamental one. Its spreading, somewhat pendulous branches grow into a broad, round top that is quite picturesque.

P. Thunbergi. Japanese Black Pine. 60 to 70 ft. Its interesting, irregular outline and stiff, dark green needles give this Pine a picturesque appearance. It is quite hardy.

PINXTER-BLOOM. See *Azalea nudiflora.*

PLATANUS occidentalis. Sycamore; Plane-Tree. 80 to 100 ft. A rapid-growing, wide-spreading tree whose bark is the characteristic feature as it scales off in huge patches and thereby exposes the new white bark. It is striking in winter when the white bark is even more apparent. Valuable as a street tree on account of its ability to withstand the effects of dust and sun.

PLUM, Flowering. See *Prunus triloba.*

PLUM, Purple-leaf. See *Prunus cerasifera.*

POLYGONUM Auberti. Silver Lace-Vine. A shrubby vine with dainty white flowers. See color, page 21.

POMEGRANATE. See Punica.

POPLAR, Tulip. See Liriodendron.

POPULUS nigra italica. Lombardy Poplar. 60 to 80 ft. This is the true Italian Poplar noted for its tall, columnar growth which adapts it so well for formal effects or for narrow lanes. It is much used and very popular.

Pieris japonica

POSSUM-HAW. See *Ilex decidua.*

POTENTILLA fruticosa. Shrubby Cinquefoil. 3 to 4 ft. Plant this for clear yellow flowers throughout the summer. Its peculiar bark and silky leaves make it an attractive shrub, and its ability to grow in any situation makes it a very useful one.

PRIVET. See Ligustrum.

PRUNUS cerasifera Pissardi. Purple-leaf Plum. 12 to 15 ft. Although this little tree is valued chiefly because of its purple foliage, it is a beautiful bloomer as well. The flowers open early in the spring and are pink and dainty. It should be pruned each year to get the best color effects.

P. cerasifera, Newport. 12 to 15 ft. The leaves are a deeper shade of purple than are those of the Purpleleaf Plum.

P. glandulosa. Double-flowering Almond. 3 to 4 ft. This dwarf shrub is almost indispensable because of the show produced by the double pink flowers which are crowded along the branches in early spring.

P. Persica (*Amygdalus Persica*). Flowering Peach. 8 to 10 ft. A miniature tree whose blooms—pink, red, or white—appear before the leaves. The flowers are double and are exceedingly decorative.

P. serrulata, J. H. Veitch. Pink Japanese Flowering Cherry. 25 to 30 ft. This late-blooming Japanese Flowering Cherry has unusually large, double, pink flowers. The foliage is bronze-tinged when young.

P. serrulata, Kofugen. Red Japanese Flowering Cherry. 25 to 30 ft. Plant this vigorously upright and symmetrical little tree for complete satisfaction. The crimson flower-buds expand into double red blooms that fade to old-rose.

P. serrulata, Naden. 25 to 30 ft. Pale pink, semi-double blooms are arranged in short-stemmed clusters that literally cover the tree and thus make it very showy.

P. Sieboldi. 25 to 30 ft. A striking little tree with its semi-double, white flowers tinged with red.

P. subhirtella. Japanese Weeping Flowering Cherry. 15 to 18 ft. No more beautiful sight can be imagined than one of these trees, with gracefully drooping branches covered with pale pink, single flowers. It is truly the essence of spring!

Douglas-Fir (Pseudotsuga taxifolia)

Pin Oak (Quercus palustris)

PRUNUS, continued

Prunus tomentosa. Nanking Cherry. 6 to 8 ft. This is another tree which the bird-lover should cherish, for the birds relish the small scarlet fruits. The flowers are showy and enclose the tree in a pure white mantle.

P. triloba. Double-flowering Plum. 8 to 10 ft. This small tree is simply a larger edition of the Double-flowering Almond. Its increased size makes it even more striking.

PSEUDOTSUGA taxifolia (*Picea Douglasi*). Douglas- or Red-Fir. 70 to 80 ft. A pyramidal tree with dark red-brown bark, horizontal branches, and dark or blue-green leaves.

PUERARIA Thunbergiana. Kudzu-Vine; Japanese Wonder Vine. The most rapid-growing, twining vine grown today. The large flowers are sweet scented and purple in color.

PUNICA Granatum. Pomegranate. 12 to 16 ft. An attractive and interesting plant with its double red flowers and unusual fruits. It was written about in sacred history and by historians over 300 years before the Christian era.

PYRACANTHA coccinea Lalandi. Laland's Firethorn. 15 to 18 ft. A tall-growing evergreen shrub which is gaining fast in popularity on account of its beautiful dark green leaves, its white flowers in spring, and its wealth of orange-scarlet berries coloring in the early fall. The berries remain on the plant all winter if they escape the birds. The Firethorn may be used in numerous ways, one of the least known of which is for covering a wall.

QUERCUS Darlingtonia. Darlington's Oak. 50 to 60 ft. We consider this to be the best one of the southern Live Oaks.

Q. palustris. Pin Oak. 75 to 80 ft. This is the most adaptable of the Oaks. It is easy to grow, moderately rapid, symmetrical, and stately. Its dense foliage is brilliantly colored in autumn.

QUINCE, Flowering. See Cydonia.

REDBUD. See Cercis.

RED-CEDAR. See *Juniperus virginiana.*

RETINISPORA. See Chamæcyparis.

RHAMNUS dahurica. Buckthorn. 12 to 20 ft. A large spreading shrub with stout thorny branches and pretty deciduous foliage. The large fruit is black.

RHODOTYPOS tetrapetala (kerrioides). Jetbead; White Kerria. 3 to 6 ft. Fresh green foliage, pure white flowers growing singly at the ends of the branches, and bead-like black berries make this an attractive plant throughout the year.

Polyantha Roses

Polyantha Roses

Baby Tausendschon. White, pink, and rose in the same cluster.
Chatillon Rose. Beautiful clustered light pink and white blooms.
Clotilde Soupert. White with a pink center.
Ellen Poulsen. Large, fragrant, deep pink flowers.
Etoile Luisante. Shrimp-pink with coppery yellow suffusion.
George Elger. A lovely little golden yellow flower.
Gloria Mundi. Orange-salmon flowers in huge clusters.
Gruss an Aachen. Flesh-pink, with salmon-yellow shadings.
Katharina Zeimet. White flowers.
La Marne. Many salmon-rose blooms.
Lafayette. Semi-double, light crimson flowers in loose clusters.
Miss Edith Cavell. Bright crimson with a white eye.
Orleans Rose. Geranium-pink with a pure white center.
Salmon Spray. Salmon-pink.
Tip-Top (Baby Doll). A brilliant golden yellow tipped with clear, bright cerise.

Rhus cotinus

ROSA blanda. 5 ft. An attractive shrub with single pink flowers, elongated fruit, and few prickles. It is good for covering barren slopes and like situations.
R. Hugonis. Father Hugo's Rose. 5 to 6 ft. This vigorous grower is best in masses and in shrub borders; it is not suitable for the Rose-garden. It has clear yellow, fragrant, single flowers.
R. nitida. Bristly Rose. 3 to 4 ft. Plant this low-spreading species on a bank and it will reward you with narrow bright green foliage, shiny pink flowers, and striking autumn coloring.
R. rugosa. 4 to 5 ft. The handsome, large, pink flowers come from June to September. Rich green foliage and large red fruit make this plant desirable. It is good used as a border or in a hedge. We have some plants with white blooms and some with purple.
R. setigera. Prairie Rose. 4 to 6 ft. This valuable plant has long, slender, prickly branches and deep rose flowers fading to white as they die. It is a graceful shrub and one which should be used more.

ROSES. Send for a current list of our Hybrid Teas, Climbers, etc.

ROSE OF SHARON. See *Hibiscus syriacus* and *Hypericum calycinum.*

RHODODENDRON carolinianum. Carolina Rhododendron. 5 to 6 ft. These nursery-grown plants have clusters of charming pink flowers borne at the ends of the branches which are covered with large evergreen leaves. They require an acid soil, as do the other Rhododendron.
R. catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron. 6 to 20 ft. One of the most beautiful of our native broadleaf evergreens, this shrub has large clusters of lilac-purple flowers.
R. maximum. Great Laurel; Rosebay Rhododendron. 25 to 35 ft. A hardy plant and one that is very effective with its large foliage and rose-colored flowers.

RHUS canadensis (aromatica). Fragrant Sumac. 4 to 6 ft. This is one of our best cover-plants and it spreads naturally and rapidly. It has good foliage, large clusters of tiny coral-red berries, and fragrant branches, leaves, and flowers.
R. cotinoides. American Smoke-Tree. 15 to 18 ft. This small tree has larger leaves than does Cotinus but in other respects it is quite similar. The autumn tints are brilliant, surpassing even the color of the berries.
R. cotinus. Purple Fringe; Smoke Tree. 10 to 12 ft. Feathery, purplish, smoke-like flowers give the tree a smoky appearance. The foliage colors beautifully in the autumn.
R. typhina laciniata. Dwarf Staghorn Sumac. 4 to 5 ft. A charming dwarf Sumac which is notable for its grotesque shape and brilliant coloring. The delicate, finely cut foliage and low-growing habit make it desirable.

ROBINIA hispida. Rose Acacia; Moss Locust. 5 to 6 ft. A shrub with odd-pinnate, hairy leaves and fragrant rose-pink flowers in spring. It spreads so rapidly as to be a nuisance if planted in a restricted space. Native to this section.
R. PseudoAcacia. Black Locust; False Acacia. 60 to 80 ft. This quick-growing hardwood tree has many uses, both practical and ornamental. It is stately in appearance and has attractive white flowers and strong thorns.

ROCK SPRAY. See *Cotoneaster microphylla.*

Rhododendron catawbiense

SALIX alba vitellina. Gold-barked Willow. 25 to 35 ft. Valuable for the winter effect since its bark is a bright golden yellow. The silky leaves are silvery beneath, and the branches are slightly pendulous.

S. babylonica. Weeping Willow. 30 to 40 ft. Despite its association in the minds of some people with cemeteries, this tree, with long slender branches which droop vertically to the ground, is popular due to its graceful appearance. Light green leaves on olive-green branches.

S. Caprea. Pussy Willow. 12 to 18 ft. This is the Willow whose blossoms, resembling silvery gray fur, are the first sign of spring. Cut branches are attractive in the house for forcing. The Pussy Willow is a rapid-growing shrub and a desirable one.

SAMBUCUS nigra aurea. Golden European Elder. 20 to 25 ft. The yellow foliage of this little tree distinguishes it from other Elders. The rough bark, large leaves, and black or dark green fruit are typical.

SCIADOPITYS verticillata. Umbrella-Pine. 70 to 100 ft. A beautiful, though slow-growing, conifer of compact, pyramidal form. The dark, glossy green needles are in distinct whorls. Truly an unusually beautiful tree.

SERVICE-BERRY. See *Amelanchier canadensis.*

SHADBUSH. See Amelanchier.

SILK-TREE. See Albizzia.

SILVER-BELL. See Halesia.

SMILAX laurifolia. Jackson Vine; False China-Brier. Plant this where a high-climbing vine is needed. It has a stout stem, evergreen leathery leaves, and black berries.

SMOKE-TREE. See *Rhus cotinoides* and *R. cotinus.*

SNOWBALL. See Viburnum.

SNOWBELL. See Styrax.

SNOWBERRY. See *Symphoricarpos albus.*

SNOWDROP-TREE. See Halesia.

SNOW-WREATH. See Neviusia.

SOURWOOD. See Oxydendrum.

SPARTIUM junceum. Spanish Broom. 8 to 10 ft. For a rocky or shady situation, this upright shrub is suitable. It has almost leafless, rush-like branches. The flowers are yellow, fragrant, and showy.

SPICE-BUSH. See Benzoin.

Spiræa trichocarpa

Spiræa Vanhouttei

Spiræa Aitchinsoni

SPIRÆA (Sorbaria) Aitchinsoni. Kasmir False-Spirea. 6 to 8 ft. Beautiful with large, creamy white panicles of bloom in the early summer.

S. arguta. Garland Spirea. 5 to 7 ft. Similar in many ways to Thunbergi, this shrub is a higher and more vigorous grower. The small, light green foliage is fine textured and the dainty white flowers are produced early in the spring.

S. Billiardi. Billiard Spirea. 5 to 6 ft. Plant this shrub for bloom in late summer. The bright pink, fluffy flower-spikes are attractive as cut-flowers.

S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Anthony Waterer Spirea. 2 to 3 ft. A low-growing, free-flowering, compact shrub with flat heads of magenta flowers.

S. cantoniensis (Reevesiana). Reeves' Spirea. 5 to 6 ft. An attractive plant, the branches of which hug the ground closely, forming a rounded mass. The foliage is pale green, and the large flowers are pure white.

S. Douglasi. Douglas Spirea. 7 to 8 ft. With large, rounded leaves and deep pink flowers in dense, narrow, panicles, this summer-blooming shrub is quite attractive.

S. japonica alba (callosa alba). Japanese Spirea. 3 to 4 ft. This handsome little shrub, whose young foliage is tinted purple, bears pale pink flowers all summer.

S. opulifolia (*Physocarpus opulifolius*). Ninebark. 6 to 7 ft. This shrub is a vigorous grower, even in a shaded situation. Creamy white flowers, and beautiful seed-pods.

S. prunifolia. Bridal Wreath. 6 to 7 ft. In spring, the branches of this shrub are literally wreaths of small, button-like, double white flowers. Gracefully arching branches, with small, bright green leaves.

S. (Sorbaria) sorbifolia. Ural False-Spirea. 4 to 5 ft. Fluffy heads of white flowers and dense, graceful foliage.

S. Thunbergi. Thunberg Spirea. 4 to 5 ft. A dense, fluffy bush with feathery foliage which is a peculiar though pleasing shade of yellow-green, turning to red and orange in autumn. Dainty white flowers in spring.

S. trichocarpa. Korean Bridal Wreath. 5 to 6 ft. A new Spirea, with white flowers, that promises to be a valuable acquisition to the shrub list.

S. Vanhouttei. Van Houtte Spirea. 6 to 8 ft. The most popular and one of the most beautiful of the Spireas! Its gracefully arching branches are covered with round, white, clustered flowers. It is adaptable to its surroundings although it likes plenty of room to grow.

Rosa Hugonis. See page 24

SPIREA. See Spiræa.

SPIREA, Blue. See Caryopteris.

SPIREA, False. See *Spiræa Aitchinsoni* and *S. sorbifolia.*

SPRUCE. See Picea.

SPRUCE, Hemlock. See Tsuga.

SPURGE, Japanese. See Pachysandra.

ST.-JOHNS-WORT, Golden. See *Hypericum aureum.*

STACHYURUS præcox. 8 to 10 ft. Of Japanese origin, this deciduous, rambling shrub has flexible branches, small flowers, and pale brown seed. It is uncommon enough to interest those seeking something out of the ordinary.

STEPHANANDRA incisa (flexuosa). Cutleaf Stephanandra. 5 to 6 ft. Another unusual shrub. This one has a graceful, compact habit. Its long, slender branches are densely interwoven in a fan-like manner. The handsome foliage is similar to that of a small maple, and its style of beauty is like that of the spirea.

STERCULIA platanifolia. Japanese Varnish-Tree. 30 to 40 ft. A strong-growing, round-headed tree of medium size that is excellent for lawns. It has large leaves and smooth bark.

STEWARTIA pentagyna. 12 to 15 ft. Large, white, cup-shaped flowers and handsome light green foliage make this a very desirable shrub. The leaves turn deep red and orange in autumn and add a bright note to the landscape.

STORAX. See Styrax.

STRAWBERRY BUSH. See *Euonymus americanus.*

STYRAX americana. Storax. 4 to 8 ft. A loose, spreading shrub of graceful habit with numerous white flowers.

S. japonica. Japanese Snowbell. 25 to 30 ft. This little-known shrub has slender, spreading branches that are covered in midsummer with thousands of white flowers. It is at its best when planted as a specimen rather than in a mass.

S. Obassia. Fragrant Snowbell. 25 to 30 ft. Larger leaves and longer racemes of flowers distinguish this small tree from the Japanese Snowbell. The flowers are delightfully fragrant.

SUMAC, Fragrant. See *Rhus canadensis.*

SUMMER SWEET. See Clethra.

SWEET-FERN. See Comptonia.

SWEET GUM. See Liquidambar.

SWEET SHRUB. See Calycanthus.

SYCAMORE. See Platanus.

SYMPHORICARPOS albus (racemosus). Snowberry; Waxberry. 4 to 5 ft. Handsome dark green foliage and a profusion of large white berries, in the fall, make this shrub conspicuous in any border planting.

S. Chenaulti. Chenault's Coral-Berry. 3 to 4 ft. Although this plant has unusual greenish red flowers in the summer its chief beauty is found in the wealth of red or purple-red berries which follow the blooms and cling to the branches during the winter months.

S. vulgaris. Coral-Berry. 4 to 6 ft. The coral-red berries, on willowy branches, remain bright throughout the winter. This is a good plant for naturalizing.

SYRINGA, Sweet. See Philadelphus.

SYRINGA vulgaris. Common Lilac. 8 to 10 ft. We have this old-fashioned Lilac in both purple and white. It is the old garden favorite that our grandmothers loved so well.

S. vulgaris, French Hybrids. 8 to 10 ft. This type is a great improvement over the old-fashioned plant as it has larger and more fragrant blooms in a greater variety of colors. We have a number of varieties in pinks, reds, purples, and whites.

TAMARIX. Salt Cedar. 12 to 15 ft. A large shrub of graceful appearance with light, feathery foliage and large, loose panicles of pinkish flowers.

TAXODIUM distichum. Bald or Deciduous Cypress. 70 to 80 ft. A most unusual tree with its light brown bark and thin, pale green leaves. The foliage appears feathery and the tree grows into a narrow pyramid both of which characteristics give it a very distinct appearance.

TAXUS baccata. English Yew. 40 to 60 ft. This ornamental evergreen tree has a short trunk and a low, broad head formed by the spreading branches. The foliage is deep green above and pale beneath. On account of its slow growth this variety is not used as much as it should be. It is a really worth-while addition to a planting.

T. canadensis aurea. Golden Ground-Hemlock. 3 to 5 ft. A spreading evergreen shrub with yellow-green foliage in the spring which, however, turns dark green later in the season. This is a valuable plant for partially shaded locations.

T. cuspidata. Japanese Yew. 12 to 14 ft. The Yew is an old favorite and is excellent for use in partial shade where most evergreens do not thrive. Dark green foliage covers the stout, upright branches.

TEA. See Thea.

Pyracantha coccinea Lalandi. See page 23

Syringa vulgaris, French Hybrid Varieties

TEA, Appalachian. See *Viburnum cassinoides.*

TEA, New-Jersey. See Ceanothus.

THEA sinensis Bohea. Tea of commerce. 3 to 5 ft. A beautiful plant as well as a valuable one. It is of medium size, retains its leaves throughout the winter, and bears dainty white flowers not unlike the orange blossom in appearance. The foliage is of a pleasing, bright green color.

THORN, Christ. See Paliurus.

THORN, Cockspur. See *Cratægus Crus-galli.*

THORN, Jerusalem. See Paliurus.

THUYA occidentalis. American Arborvitæ. 40 to 60 ft. This is one of the most popular types of Arborvitæs. It is inclined to be conical in habit of growth, fairly compact, and of a light green color. It may be trimmed at will or even closely sheared when sufficiently developed.

T. occidentalis conica densa. 5 to 7 ft. A low-growing, compact form of Occidentalis. It is slightly more upright, however, than Occidentalis globosa.

Symphoricarpos albus

T. occidentalis Ellwangeriana. Tom Thumb Arborvitæ. 6 to 8 ft. A. broad, low pyramid with slender branches and fine, light green, juniper-like foliage which gives it a soft, feathery appearance not found in other evergreens. Valuable for urns, window-boxes, and general plantings.

T. occidentalis globosa. American Globe Arborvitæ. 4 to 6 ft. The spread of this dense low globe equals its height. Foliage retains a light green color all winter.

T. occidentalis Hoveyi. 3 to 4 ft. A small, hardy evergreen which is compact and broadly pyramidal. The foliage is light green with a golden tinge. A distinct variety which has many uses.

T. occidentalis lutea. George Peabody Golden Arborvitæ. 12 to 15 ft. This Arborvitæ keeps its bright yellow foliage all year.

T. occidentalis plicata (filicoides). Fern-leaved Arborvitæ. 10 to 20 ft. Has beautiful fern-like foliage. Pyramidal form of Arborvitæ.

T. occidentalis pumila. Green Globe Arborvitæ. 4 to 6 ft. A globe when young but becoming simply a round-topped evergreen when it reaches maturity, this dwarf form is a rich, dark green.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. American Pyramidal Arborvitæ. 15 to 30 ft. This is the most compact and erect of the entire species. Being perfectly pyramidal, it requires little shaping. The deep green color is retained throughout the year.

T. occidentalis Reidii. 3 to 5 ft. A small-leaved form which is quite dwarf and which retains its good green color throughout the year.

T. occidentalis Wareana. Siberian Arborvitæ. 12 to 15 ft. Pyramidal, with stout branches covered with bright green foliage.

Polyantha Rose, Gloria Mundi. See page 24

Thuja occidentalis globosa. See page 27

T. (Biota) orientalis. Chinese Arborvitæ. 20 to 25 ft. Of a rather stiff, columnar habit, this plant has bright green, pressed foliage which turns bronze in the autumn.

T. (Biota) orientalis aurea nana. Berckman's Golden Arborvitæ. 3 to 4 ft. Of a very dwarf and compact habit, this little plant, with its bright golden green color, is one of the most showy of all the Arborvitæs. It never loses its neat appearance.

T. (Biota) orientalis Bakeri. Baker's Compact Arborvitæ. 5 to 6 ft. This evergreen of fine pyramidal shape and tall columnar habit has soft, light green foliage.

T. (Biota) orientalis excelsa. 5 to 6 ft. A dwarf, compact, bright green form. It is good to use where a small specimen is desired.

TILIA americana. American Linden. 80 to 100 ft. This stately tree, of rapid growth, deserves its popularity. Its heart-shaped leaves furnish a dense shade and its flowers are attractive in the early summer. The demand for its wood to make light boxes for fruit, berries, and the like, has caused it to become scarce in the forests.

Hemlock Spruce

Pyramidal Arborvitæ. See page 27

TSUGA canadensis. Common Hemlock; Hemlock Spruce. 60 to 70 ft. While the Hemlock is one of the most handsome of all conifers, it is not stiff and formal in appearance as so many of them are. The foliage is always a rich, dark green. It is desirable as a specimen, in a group, or as a hedge. It may be pruned and sheared and thus kept any desired size.

T. canadensis, Sheared Specimens.

ULMUS americana. American Elm. 70 to 80 ft. A majestic and graceful tree with a wide-spreading head. It is tall, long-lived, and characteristic to this country.

U. pumila. Chinese or Siberian Elm. 50 to 75 ft. This is one of our fastest growing shade trees and is very desirable. It is of medium size, graceful, and hardy. Its rapid growth will surprise the most optimistic.

VARNISH TREE Japanese. See Sterculia.

VIBURNUM acerifolium. Dockmackie. 4 to 5 ft. Three-lobed, maple-like leaves assume a dark purple fall color. Inconspicuous, yellowish white flowers are borne in the summer, followed by black berries.

V. Carlesi. Fragrant Pink Snowball. 4 to 6 ft. Plant this shrub for something that is both rare and very beautiful. Its pinkish, wax-like flowers are delightfully fragrant. The spice-like odor from one blossom will permeate an entire room. The spread of the plant will exceed its height.

V. cassinoides. Withe-Rod; Appalachian Tea. 2 to 6 ft. An upright shrub with thick, dull green leaves, yellowish white flowers, and pink berries changing to dark blue. This plant is suited to groups and borders.

V. dentatum. Arrow-Wood. 10 to 15 ft. A handsome native shrub that thrives best in a moist soil. The large flowers and blue-black fruit are very attractive.

V. dilatatum. Linden Viburnum. 7 to 10 ft. Pure white flowers, attractive rough leaves, and scarlet berries which stay on the branches all winter are a few of the good points of this shrub. It is both handsome and hardy.

V. Lantana. Wayfaring-Tree. 18 to 20 ft. A small tree with white flowers and bright red fruit. The foliage is at its best in the autumn when it turns to various shades of red.

V. molle. Kentucky Viburnum. 10 to 15 ft. This shrub is similar to Dentatum but handsomer on account of its larger, darker green leaves and more robust habit.

V. nudum. Smooth Withe-rod. 10 to 15 ft. An attractive bush with shiny, wax-like foliage, pink fruit which changes to dark blue, and white flowers.

V. Opulus. Cranberry-Bush; Highbush Cranberry. 10 to 12 ft. A handsome native shrub with attractive three-lobed leaves and white flowers. Its chief beauty lies, however, in the decorative fruit which begins to color by the end of July and remains on the branches until spring.

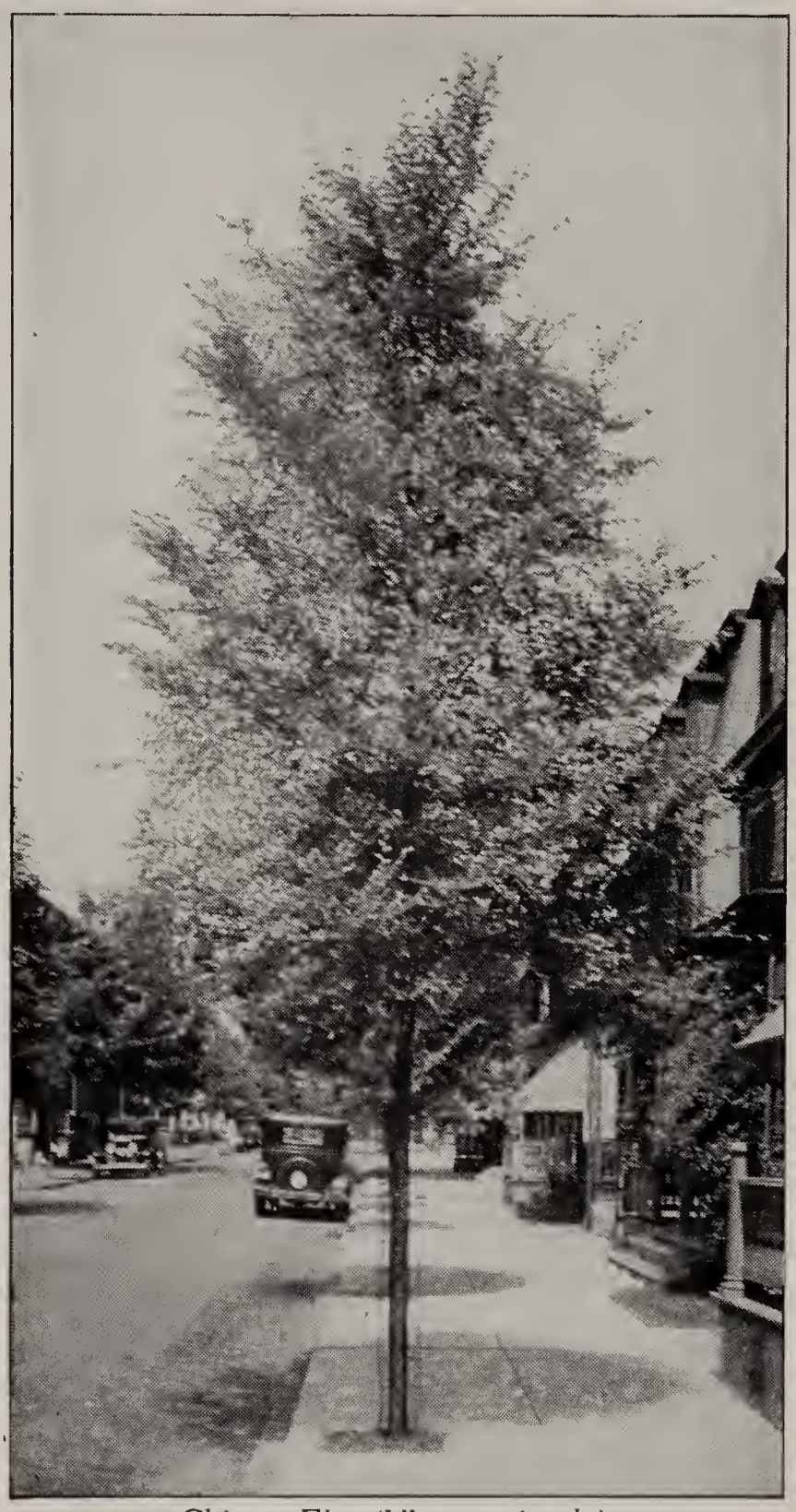
V. Opulus sterile. Common Snowball. 10 to 12 ft. A very showy variety lacking, however, the fruit of Opulus. It is covered, in spring, with perfect balls of snowy white flowers. This shrub really needs no description as it is one of the most popular of all flowering shrubs.

V. rhytidophyllum. Leatherleaf Evergreen Snowball. 8 to 10 ft. A rare and very beautiful plant. It has large, oblong, evergreen leaves, dark green above and grayish beneath, bright red berries, and inconspicuous yellowish white flowers. This is a valuable plant to use for foliage contrast.

V. tomentosum. Single Japanese Snowball. 8 to 10 ft. Remarkably beautiful olive-green foliage identifies this species. The white flowers are in flat heads and are followed by red fruits which change to bluish black later in the season.

V. tomentosum plicatum. Japanese Snowball. 8 to 10 ft. This plant has all of the desirable qualities of the Single Japanese Snowball in addition to much showier flowers. These blooms form large, round balls of pure white.

V. Wrighti. 8 to 10 ft. A hardy shrub, similar to Dilatatum, but of a less dense habit. It has the same white flowers and red fruit.



Chinese Elm (Ulmus primula)

VINCA major. Large Periwinkle. A good evergreen ground-cover for a shaded place. The five-lobed, blue flowers are attractive among the shining leaves.

V. minor. Common Periwinkle; Trailing Myrtle. This is the trailing vine that is found in most country gardens and cemeteries. It is similar to Major but is smaller in all of its parts. Both of the Vincas will thrive where grass will not grow.

VIRGIN'S BOWER. See *Clematis virginiana.*

VIRGINIA CREEPER. See Ampelopsis.

VITEX Agnus-castus. Chaste-Tree. 7 to 8 ft. This dainty shrub should be used more. It has flower-spikes of a beautiful shade of lilac-blue and gray-green star-shaped leaves. The flowers have a strong aromatic odor. See color illustration, fourth cover.

V. macrophylla. Bigleaf Chaste-Tree. 5 to 6 ft. This shrub is similar to Agnus-castus except that it has larger leaves. It is an improvement on the type and one of the best shrubs for late bloom.

WATER-LILIES. We have these in Red, Pink, Yellow, and White.

WAXBERRY. See *Symphoricarpos albus.*

WAX-MYRTLE. See Myrica.

WAYFARING-TREE. See *Viburnum Lantana.*

Hedge of Hemlock Spruce

Outdoor Living-room

WEIGELA (Diervilla), florida (rosea). Pink Weigela. 6 to 8 ft. The popular, old-fashioned Weigela with pink flowers borne in the greatest profusion.

W. hybrida Eva Rathke. Red-flowering Weigela. 4 to 5 ft. One of our best sellers due to its erect habit and its myriad of rich, carmine-red flowers.

W. hybrida, Heroine. White Weigela. 7 to 10 ft. A large shrub completely covered with white flowers during the summer.

W. hybrida nana variegata. Variegated-leaf Weigela. 6 to 8 ft. This shrub is of compact habit, bears pale pink flowers, and has green leaves variegated with yellow.

W. hybrida Vanhouttei. 4 to 6 ft. This is one of the smaller growing Weigelas and is another that has carmine-colored flowers.

WILLOW. See Salix.

WILLOW, Flowering. See Chilopsis.

WILLOW, Virginian. See *Itea virginica.*

WINTERBERRY. See *Ilex glabra.*

WINTERCREEPER, Bigleaf. See Euonymus vegetus.

WISTERIA multijuga. Japanese Wisteria. This vine has longer and looser racemes, with small individual flowers, than does Sinensis.

W. sinensis. The Wistaria is one of the best of our flowering vines. It is a rapid grower with light green foliage and long, drooping, purple flowers freely produced. Valuable for covering porches, pergolas, and the like.

W. sinensis alba. Similar to above in all respects except that it bears white flowers.

WITCH-HAZEL. See Hamamelis.

WITHE-ROD. See *Viburnum cassinoides* and *V. nudum.*

WONDER VINE, Japanese. See Pueraria.

YELLOW-WOOD. See Cladrastis.

YEW. See Taxus.

YEW, False. See *Cephalotaxus Fortuni.*

YEW, Plum-. See Cephalotaxus.

YUCCA filamentosa. Common Yucca; Adam's Needle. 2 to 3 ft. An evergreen plant with long, pointed leaves, about an inch wide, and a loose, long-stalked panicle of creamy white flowers

YUCCA, Red. See Hesperaloe.

YUCCA, Saw-tooth. See Dasylirion.

Weeping Willow (Salix babylonica). See page 25

This Page Will Help You Grow Big Roses

You can have as fine, big Roses as any professional grower if you follow a few simple instructions.

Fig. 1. Dig the bed 18 to 24 inches deep, taking out the dirt. Put in about 6 inches of well-rotted manure, then as much dirt, and mix thoroughly. Cover with about 3 inches of fine top-soil.

Fig. 2. Cut off bruised or injured roots as shown in Fig. 1. Put the plant in position so the bud, or joint, will be about 2 inches below the leveled surface of the bed.

Fig. 3. Work fine top-soil over and around the roots, making sure that they are well covered. Pour in about a gallon of water and let settle.

Fig. 4. When the water has soaked away, fill in more soil and tread down, so the plant will be fixed firmly.

Fig. 5. If the plant is too tall, or has not been cut back, cut the main stems to about a foot above the ground, but you should leave at least three eyes.

Winter Protection. In mild climates little if any winter covering is needed; in colder sections it is well to cover the bed with a mulch of leaves, held in place with evergreen boughs or strips of light wood. Such a mulch must be removed in spring. A covering of peat moss (4 to 6 inches) is an excellent protection. The peat moss may remain the year round, providing both winter and summer protection, holding moisture and keeping weeds down.

Fig. 1. Root-Pruning

Fig. 2. Holding roots in position

Fig. 3. Hole partly filled

Fig. 4. Treading after the roots are covered

Fig. 5. Pruning

A Score of Free-flowering Roses Furnish

Columbia

CHARLES K. DOUGLAS. A large, brilliant red bloom, some of the petals having a white stripe. Strong-growing plant, and a good garden variety.

COLUMBIA. A desirable Rose because of color and fragrance. The opening bud is bright pink, deepening as the flower matures. Blooms freely in autumn.

EDITOR McFARLAND. A gold medal variety, and said by many growers to be the best deep pink Rose available. The flowers are fragrant and keep well after cutting.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. Superb sort for the South. From bud to open bloom the light crimson color holds without fading. Has a slight fragrance.

Francis Scott Key

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. A Rose that should be in every Southern collection. The flowers are pure white, with a touch of lemon at the center.

LADY HILLINGDON. An apricot-yellow Tea Rose that is always a decided addition to Southern gardens.

LUXEMBOURG. Popular in our Southern territory. The large yellow blooms, with a shade of copper at the center, are fine for cutting.

MAMAN COCHET. A favorite Tea Rose, with large, double and fragrant flowers. The color is coral-pink, shaded with silver and deep pink at the center.

Luxembourg

MARGARET McGREDY. Brilliant orange-vermilion, a color that is distinct from that of other Roses. The bloom is so brilliant that it looks like a ball of flame.

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. Big, cup-shaped, rose-pink blooms. An old-time, but ever popular Rose.

MRS. CHARLES BELL. Another superb shell-pink Rose. The blooms resemble Radiance in size and form.

MRS. PIERRE S. DU PONT. The buds are reddish gold, but open into large golden yellow blooms that grow lighter at maturity.

Charles K. Douglas

Mme. Caroline Testout

Editor McFarland

Lady Hillingdon

Mrs. Charles Bell

Color and Fragrance to Southern Gardens

President Herbert Hoover

MRS. SAM McGREDY. Coppery red buds and large coppery orange blooms with flushes of dull red. A most striking combination.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. A multicolor Rose, combining yellow, scarlet, cerise-pink, and flame. The flowers are fragrant and produced in abundance. Grows best in partial shade.

RADIANCE. Still holds its place as the leading pink Rose for the average garden. Radiance is a wonderful bloomer, and grows sturdily.

RED RADIANCE. Deep rose-red, so dark it appears to be crimson. The blooms are carried on long, straight stems.

Red Radiance

TALISMAN. Our most noted multicolor Rose. It is a combination of scarlet, gold, rose, and ivory. Free blooming.

Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont

CLIMBING ROSES

AMERICAN PILLAR. A rampant-growing plant with large, single flowers. The color is rosy scarlet with a white eye.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. One of the best new Climbers. Flowers pale pink, and borne in enormous quantities. The long stems are of added value for cutting.

MARY WALLACE. Rose-pink, semi-double blooms in clusters on a long stem. Hardy and vigorous, growing 8 to 12 feet in a season.

Talisman

Radiance

MME. GREGOIRE STAECHELIN. Known as Spanish Beauty. The blooms are shining pearl-pink, marked with carmine on the outside of petals. Fragrant.

SILVER MOON. Well named, as the flowers are flat, creamy white with golden yellow centers.

A comprehensive list of Everblooming Polyantha Roses is given on page 24; they are desirable for borders, hedges, and planting in large groups for color effect.

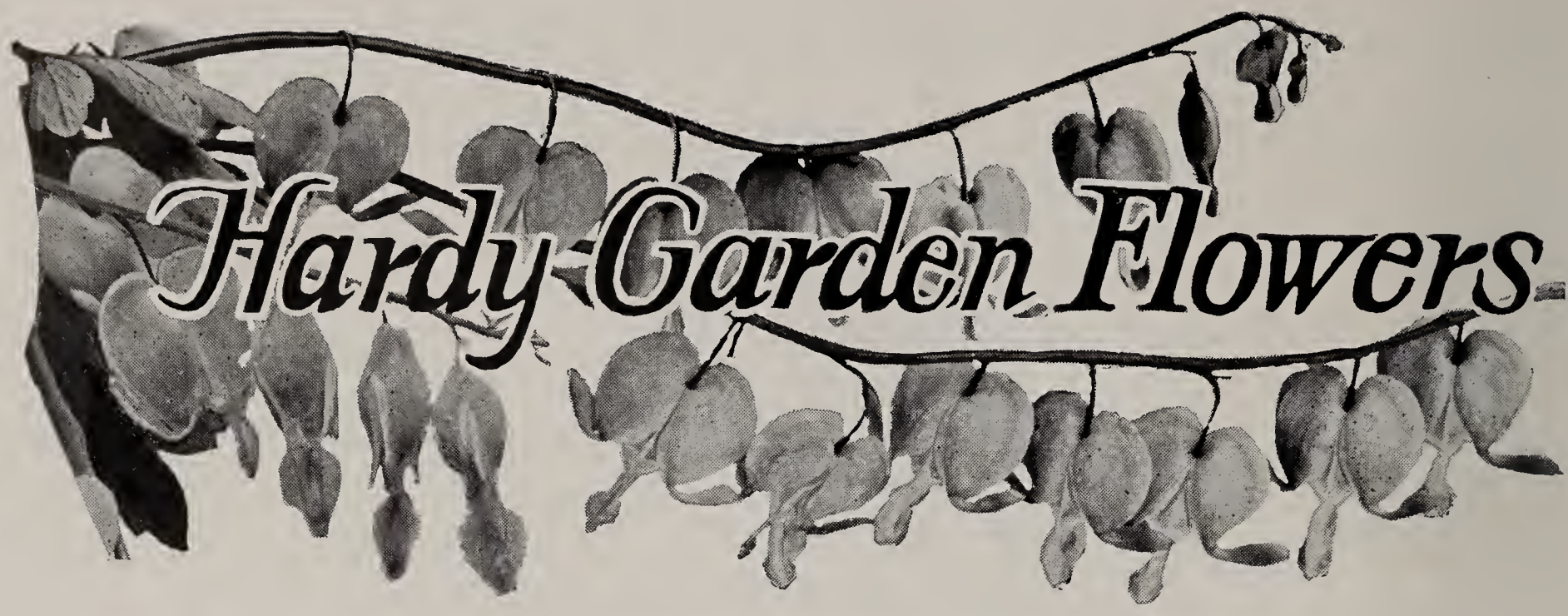
Rose Species—Rosa Hugonis and others will be found on page 24.

Dr. W. Van Fleet

American Pillar

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin (Climber)

Silver Moon



Hardy Garden Flowers

A star (★) before a name indicates the plant is valued in rock-gardens

ACHILLEA **Millefolium roseum.** Pink Yarrow; Milfoil. Rosy pink flowers in dense heads on stems about eighteen inches high.

★**A. Ptarmica, The Pearl.** Double Sneezewort. Pure white, broad overlapping petals. Blooms all summer.

★**A. tomentosa.** Woolly Yarrow. This trailing plant, with bright yellow flowers on stems about six inches high, is excellent for the rock-garden.

★**ACTINEA herbacea.** Dark green foliage and yellow flowers, about an inch wide, distinguish this creeper.

AGROSTEMMA **(Lychnis) Coronaria.** Mullein-Pink. Rosy crimson flowers.

★**AJUGA reptans.** Carpet Bugle-Weed. An attractive, compact little trailer with blue flowers.

ALKANET. See Anchusa.

ALTHÆA **rosea.** See Hollyhock.

★**ALYSSUM argenteum (rostratum).** Yellow-Tuft. Light yellow blooms.

★**A. saxatile compactum.** Basket-of-Gold. Masses of yellow flowers in early spring.

Anchusa italica, Dropmore

AMARYLLIS **Hardy Cluster.** See Lycoris.

AMSONIA **Tabernæmontana.** Willow Amsonia. Numerous light blue flowers in panicles.

ANCHUSA **italica Dropmore.** Dropmore Bugloss; Alkanet. Tall spikes of beautiful blue flowers all summer.

★**A. myosōtidiflora.** Siberian Bugloss. A rock-plant with attractive blue flowers resembling forget-me-nots.

ANTHEMIS **tinctoria.** Yellow Chamomile; Golden Marguerite. Handsome, finely cut foliage and large golden yellow flowers produced all summer.

AQUILEGIA **canadensis.** Common American Columbine. The native bright yellow and red variety.

A., Long-spurred Hybrids. We have very pretty colors in this dainty plant.

A., Old-fashioned, Mixed. This is the type that has been popular for many years. We have a full range of colors.

★**ARABIS alpina.** Alpine Rock-Grass. Pure white flowers in dense masses cover this rock-plant in spring. The foliage is gray-green.

★**ARENARIA verna.** Tufted Sandwort. A prostrate grower excellent for the rock-garden.

★**ARMERIA maritima.** Sea-Pink. Grass-like evergreen foliage and pale pink flowers.

ARTEMISIA **lactiflora.** White Mugwort. Fragrant white flowers and fine, tall-growing foliage.

A., Silver King. Frosted silver foliage distinguishes this contrast plant. It may be cut to mix with winter bouquets.

ARUNDO **donax.** Giant Reed. A tall-growing grass with narrow, variegated leaves.

★**ASARUM canadense.** Heartleaf; Canada Wild Ginger. Dark green leaves in pairs from a slender rootstock having the flavor of ginger.

ASCLEPIAS **tuberosa.** Butterfly-Weed. A native plant with bright orange flowers. It is very attractive.

ASTER, **Birdsong.** A tall-growing, beautiful sky-blue.

A., Daphne. An attractive pink.

A. Frikarti. Lovely, large, lavender-blue flowers cover this plant.

A. novæ-angliæ. Almost red. Profuse bloomer.

A., Tate. A tall-growing pink.

★**A., Dwarf, Alpinus.** Lavender-blue flowers.

★**A., Dwarf, Countess of Dudley.** Clear pink with a yellow eye.

★**A., Dwarf, Lady Henry Maddocks.** A compact grower with clear, pale pink flowers.

A., Dwarf, Marjorie. Large bright rose-pink flowers.

A., Dwarf, Nancy. Fresh pink flowers.

A., Dwarf, Ronald. Rose-pink buds are followed by lilac-pink flowers.

ASTER, **Cornflower.** See Stokesia.

ASTILBE, **America.** Reliable lilac-pink.

A., Ceres. Pink flowers.

A., Kriemhilde. Delicate, pleasing salmon-rose flowers.

A., Peach Blossom. Tender peach-pink.

A., Salland. A beautiful red.

★**AUBRIETIA deltoidea Eyrei.** Rainbow Rock-Cress. Silvery foliage and vari-colored flowers distinguish this low grower.

BABY'S-BREATH. See Gypsophila.

BALLOON-FLOWER. See Platycodon.

BAPTISIA australis. Blue Wild Indigo. Dark blue, pea-shaped flowers appear at the top of spikes covered with very pretty foliage.

BARRENWORT. See Epimedium.

BASKET-OF-GOLD. See Alyssum.

BEARD-TONGUE. See Pentstemon.

BEE-BALM. See Monarda.

BELLFLOWER, Chimney. See Campanula.

✶**BELLIUM bellidioides.** Alpine Daisy. This plant forms a wide mat covered with tiny white daisies.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN. See Rudbeckia.

BLEEDING-HEART. See Dicentra.

BLOODROOT. See Sanguinaria.

BLUEBELLS, Virginia. See Mertensia.

BLUET, Mountain. See *Centaurea montana.*

BOLTONIA latisquama. A tall-growing perennial, the flowers of which are pink with a lavender tinge.

BUGLE-WEED, Carpet. See *Ajuga reptans.*

BUGLOSS. See Anchusa.

BUPHTHALMUM salicifolium. Willow-leaf Ox-Eye. Large, rich golden yellow flowers.

BUTTERCUP, Creeping. See Ranunculus.

BUTTERFLY-WEED. See Asclepias.

✶**CACTUS.** Prickly Pear. The Cactus that grows wild in this section. It has bright yellow flowers.

✶**CALAMINTHA alpina.** Calamint. This small plant bears rich purple flowers.

✶**CALLIRHOE involucrata.** Poppy Mallow. A trailing plant with finely divided foliage and large, bright rose flowers.

CAMPANULA pyramidalis. Chimney Bellflower. Tall spikes covered with blue, star-shaped flowers.

CAMPION. See Lychnis.

CANDYTUFT. See Iberis.

CARDINAL FLOWER. See Lobelia.

CATNIP. See Nepeta.

CATCHFLY. See Silene.

CENTAUREA dealbata. Persian Centaurea. Large, rose-pink flowers.

C. macrocephala. Thistle-like, golden yellow flowers.

C. montana. Perennial Cornflower; Mountain Bluet. Violet-blue flowers.

Astilbe

Hardy Aster

CENTRANTHUS ruber. Red Valerian; Jupiter's-Beard. Showy heads of deep rose flowers in umbels.

CEPHALARIA tatarica. Giant Scabious. Showy heads of cream-white flowers.

✶**CERASTIUM tomentosum.** Snow-in-Summer. Silverywhite foliage and snow-white flowers.

CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides (*Plumbago Larpentæ*). Plumbago. Deep blue flowers in the summer make this an attractive plant for the rock-garden or border.

CHAMOMILE, Yellow. See Anthemis.

✶**CHEIRANTHUS Allioni** (*Erysimum asperum*). Siberian Wallflower. This is an excellent plant for a low border as its fiery orange flowers are showy.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Autumn Glow. A double flower that is brownish red with a golden sheen.

C., Korean, Apollo. A combination of bronze, red, and gold suffused with salmon.

C., Korean, Ceres. A combination of old-gold, yellow, and coppery bronze.

C., Korean, Daphne. Large flowers of an unusual shade of rose.

C., Korean, Diana. Mingled lilac-rose and soft salmon.

C., Korean, Mars. Deep velvety wine-red.

C., Korean, Mercury. Large flowers open bronze-red and change to coppery bronze as they mature.

C., Murillo. A large old-rose-pink flower.

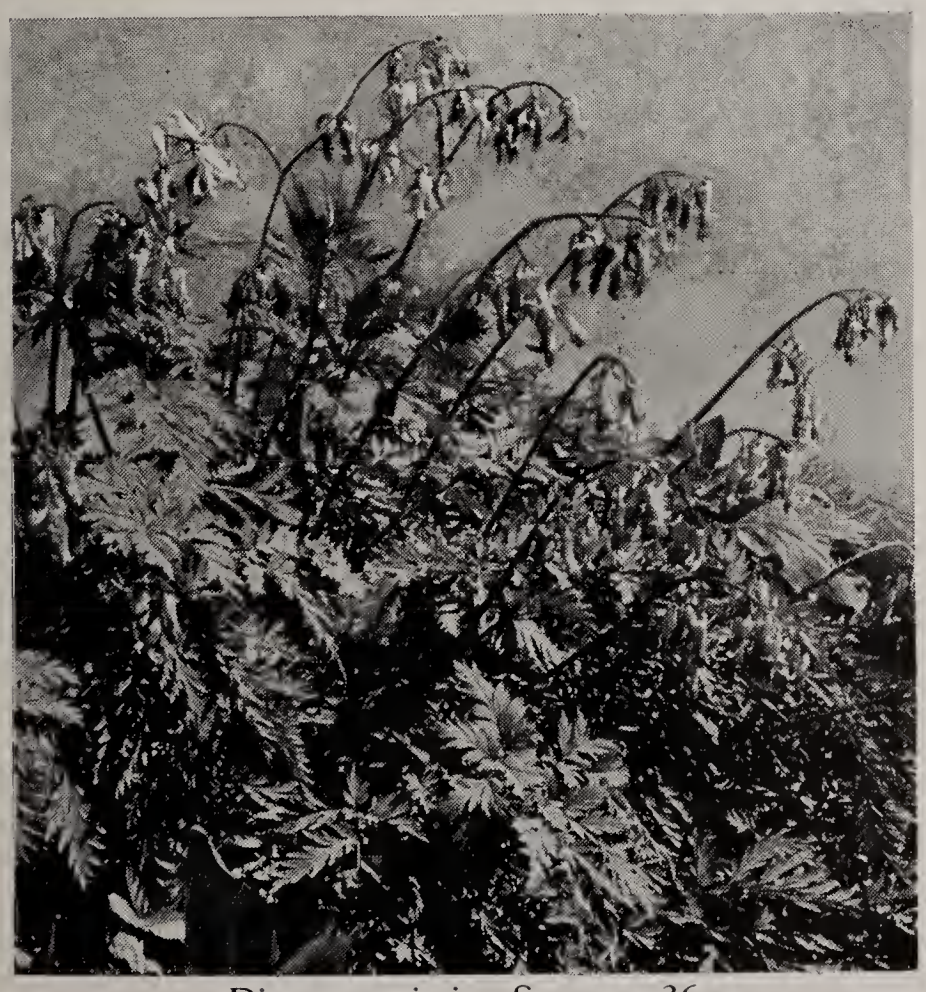
C., Pink Cushion (Amelia). A dwarf grower so completely covered with pink blossoms that it resembles an Azalea.

C., Button, Unnamed Varieties. We have these in late, small, yellow flowers, pink clusters of flowers, and reddish brown ones.

C., Double Unnamed Varieties. We have the following colors: deep yellow, lemon-yellow, red, red with a silver sheen, pure white, pinkish cream, and yellowish cream.

C., Semi-double Unnamed Varieties. We have this type in pink and in reddish brown.

COLUMBINE. See Aquilegia.



Dicentra eximia. See page 36

Korean Chrysanthemums

CONEFLOWER. See Rudbeckia.

CORNFLOWER, Perennial. See *Centaurea montana.*

COTTON, Lavender. See Santolina.

✶CRUCIANELLA stylosa. Crosswort. An early-flowering rock-plant with bright purple, ball-shaped flowers.

CUP-FLOWER. See Nierembergia.

CYMBALARIA. See Linaria.

CYPRESS, Ground. See Santolina.

DAISY, Alpine. See Bellium.

DAISY, Painted. See Pyrethrum.

DELPHINIUM, Wrexham Hybrids. Light and dark blue, mixed.

✶DIANTHUS cæsius. Cheddar Pink. A compact grower with glaucous leaves and fragrant, rose-colored flowers.

✶D. deltoides. Maiden Pink. A good plant for the rock-garden with its narrow leaves and tiny, crimson flowers.

✶D. plumarius. Grass Pink. The old-fashioned Pink that had a place in all the gardens of previous generations.

✶DICENTRA eximia. Plumy Bleeding-Heart. This dwarf grower has finely cut foliage and racemes of pink flowers. It is the native variety.

D. spectabilis. Bleeding-Heart. Another favorite of our grandmothers. Its graceful, heart-shaped flowers are always attractive.

DIGITALIS, Giant Shirley. Foxglove. Large, bell-shaped flowers, ranging in color from white through crimson, are crowded near the tops of the tall flower-stalks.

DRAGONHEAD, False. See Physostegia.

✶EPIMEDIUM macranthum violaceum. Barrenwort. A creeping plant with tiny lavender flowers in early spring.

ERYSIMUM. See Cheiranthus.

EUPATORIUM cœlestinum. Mist-Flower. A charming plant both in the garden and as a cut-flower. It has light lavender-blue flowers.

✶EUPHORBIA Myrsinites. A prostrate plant with bluish foliage and heads crowded with yellow flowers.

✶FESTUCA ovina glauca. Blue Fescue Grass. Dense tufts of narrow, bluish leaves.

FEVERFEW. See Matricaria.

✶FILIPENDULA hexapetala (*Spiræa filipendula*). Meadowsweet. White flowers and pretty fern-like foliage.

FLAX. See Linum.

FOXGLOVE. See Digitalis.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora. Blanket Flower. Lovely shades of orange, yellow, and red combined.

G., Sungod. A new introduction of pure, clear, lemon-yellow.

✶GEUM coccineum, Mrs. Bradshaw. Avens. Large, double flowers of orange-red.

GINGER, Wild. See Asarum.

GOLD-MOSS. See Sedum.

GRASS, Blue Fescue. See Festuca.

GRASSES, Hardy Ornamental.
Blue-Gray. Plume. Low-growing.
Striped. Low-growing.

GYPSOPHILA, Bristol Fairy. Produces its double, pure white flowers all summer.

G. paniculata compacta. Baby's-Breath. The old-fashioned Baby's-Breath with single white flowers.

HEAL-ALL. See Prunella.

HEARTLEAF. See Asarum.

HELENIUM autumnale superbum. Great Sneezeweed. Broad heads of deep golden yellow flowers.

H. Hoopesi. Orange Sneezeweed. A smaller grower with yellow flowers all summer.

HELIOPSIS Pitcheriana. Pitcher Heliopsis. Another deep golden yellow flower.

HEMEROCALLIS, Bay State. A free-blooming, glistening yellow Day-Lily.

H., Gypsy. A smaller grower with deep orange flowers.

H., J. A. Crawford. Apricot-yellow flowers.

H., Lemona. Large, pale lemon-yellow flowers.

H., Mrs. W. H. Wyman. The latest of all Day-Lilies to bloom, these lovely pale lemon-yellow flowers are produced profusely.

H., The Gem. An early bloomer with rich orange-yellow flowers.

HEN AND CHICKENS. See Sempervivum.

✶HEPATICA triloba. Liverleaf. A native plant with beautiful light blue flowers in spring.

✶HEUCHERA sanguinea. Coral-Bells. Tiny, bright crimson flowers all summer. Sprays are very dainty for combining with other flowers in bouquets.

Gaillardia, Sungod. An acquisition to the garden

HIBISCUS Moscheutos. Mallow Marvel. We have Mallows with huge pink, red, or white flowers.

HOLLYHOCK (Althæa rosea), Newport Pink. A beautiful double pink Hollyhock.

HOUSELEEK. See Sempervivum.

✶**IBERIS sempervirens.** Evergreen Candytuft. One of our finest rock-plants. It is covered with white flowers in the spring and has dark evergreen foliage.

INDIGO, Blue Wild. See Baptisia.

✶**INULA ensifolia.** A pretty little rock-plant with small yellow flowers.

IRIS germanica—
Ambassadeur. Yellow, violet, and purple.
Andrew Jackson. A fine rich red-violet.
Asia. Lavender, gold, and purple.
Beacon. Deep yellow.
Black Wings. Deep blue, appearing almost black.
Blue Banner. A true bicolor.
Cardinal. Brilliant red tone.
Corrida. Sky-blue.
Dauntless. Purest red tone introduced to date.
Desert Gold. Soft yellow.
Dolly Madison. Blended mauve and yellow.
Frieda Mohr. A huge deep pink.
Gay Hussar. Lemon-chrome and ox-blood-red.
Gold Imperial. Golden yellow.
Hermitage. Rosy tan and crimson blend.
Kashmir White. A beautiful white.
La Neige. Pure ivory-white.
Labor. Electric blue sheen.
Lord of June. Large lavender-blue and purple-violet.
Mildred Presby. White with deep violet falls.
Moonlight. Silvery white with a gold throat.
Morning Glory. Red-toned.
Morning Splendor. Rich deep red.
Queen of May. Nearest pink in Iris.
Red Cloud. Standards rose; falls crimson.
Rob Roy. Rich red-toned.
Shekinah. Pale yellow, shading to amber.
True Delight. White with a red-feathered edge.

I. Kaempferi. Japanese Iris. We have both purple- and white-flowered Japanese Irises.

✶**I. pumila.** Miniature Iris. A dwarf Iris suitable for the rock-garden. An attractive shade of deep lavender.

I. sibirica. Siberian Iris.

IVY, Kenilworth. See Linaria.

JUPITER'S-BEARD. See Centranthus.

LATHYRUS latifolius. Perennial Pea. Large racemes of deep rose flowers in early summer.

LAVANDULA Spica (vera). Sweet Lavender. Fragrant blue flowers and aromatic foliage.

Tritoma (Red-hot Poker)

We shall be glad to assist you in planning a garden of perennials. Ask us for details.

LIATRIS scariosa. Gayfeather. Tall spikes of clear purple flowers.

LILIUM elegans. A popular Lily, orange to brownish red in color.

L. tigrinum. Tiger Lily. Dark orange spotted black.

L., Wild. The yellowish orange Lily native to this section.

LILY-TURF. See Ophiopogon.

LIMONIUM. See Statice.

LINARIA Cymbalaria (*Cymbalaria muralis*). Kenilworth Ivy. A hardy perennial plant with lavender flowers.

Phlox subulata

✶**LINUM flavum.** Golden Flax. Transparent yellow flowers.

✶**L. perenne.** Perennial Flax. Pale blue flowers on graceful stems. The foliage is attractive.

✶**L. perenne alba.** White Perennial Flax.

LIVERLEAF. See Hepatica.

LOBELIA cardinalis. Cardinal Flower; Indian Paintbrush. Fiery red flowers on spikes. This flower is a native of the Smoky Mountains.

LOOSESTRIFE, Rose. See Lythrum.

✶**LOTUS corniculatus.** Birds-foot Trefoil. Flowers of orange-yellow.

LUPIN, Carolina. See Thermopsis.

✶**LYCHNIS alpina.** Arctic Campion. A dwarf grower with rose-pink flowers.

✶**L. Haageana.** Haage Campion. Orange-red, scarlet, or crimson flowers distinguish this variety. It is a small plant but somewhat larger than Alpina.

L. Viscaria splendens. Rose-Pink Campion. Pink flowers.

LYCORIS squamigera. Hardy Cluster Amaryllis. Fragrant, pink amaryllis-like flowers at top of tall flowerstalk in the summer after the foliage has died down.

LYSIMACHIA Nummularia. Moneywort. This plant, with yellow flowers, does best in damp places.

LYTHRUM Salicaria roseum superbum. Rose Loosestrife. Rosy purple flower-spikes produced in profusion.

MALLOW MARVEL. See Hibiscus.

MARGUERITE, Golden. See Anthemis.

✶**MATRICARIA parthenoides** (*Chrysanthemum Parthenium*), **Golden Ball.** Feverfew. A dwarf plant with yellow flowers.

✶**MAZUS reptans.** Dainty lilac flowers cover this dwarf alpine plant.

MEADOWSWEET. See Filipendula.

MEADOW-RUE. See Thalictrum.

MERTENSIA virginica. Virginia Bluebells. A native plant with light blue flowers fading to pink.

MIST-FLOWER. See Eupatorium.

MONARDA didyma, Cambridge Scarlet. Bee-Balm. Scarlet-crimson flowers freely produced.

MUGWORT. See Artemisia.

✶**NEPETA Mussini.** Catnip. Excellent in the rock-garden with its lavender flowers.

N., Souvenir d' Andre Chaudron. Silvery gray foliage and large, dark blue flowers

✶**NIEREMBERGIA gracilis.** Slender Cup-Flower. An alpine plant with large, creamy white flowers.

OPHIOPOGON (Mondo) Jaburan. Narrow-leaf Lily-Turf. Grass-like foliage and purple flowers on stalks.

O., Broader-leaf. A taller grower with wider leaves.

PAINT-BRUSH, Indian. See Lobelia.

PAPAVER orientale. Oriental Poppy. Large, cup-shaped blooms of bright crimson-scarlet with black blotches at the base of the petals. Very brilliant in clumps.

PEA, Perennial. See Lathyrus.

PENTSTEMON **grandiflorus**. Beard-Tongue. Lavender.
P. **barbatus coccineus**. Spikes of bright scarlet flowers.

✶PHLOX **amœna**. One of the best of the ground-covers with its bright pink flowers.
P. **decussata, Michel Buchner**. Upright white Phlox.
P. **decussata, Rheinlander**. A beautiful salmon-pink. Upright grower.
P. **decussata, Rijnstroom**. Upright; with rose-pink flowers.
P. **decussata, Thor**. Deep salmon-pink, with red eye.
✶P. **divarica Laphami**. Blue Phlox. A native variety that is very attractive. Pale violet-blue flowers. It is a low grower although not a creeper.
✶P. **subulata**. Moss-Pink. Our best seller among the Creeping Phloxes as it thrives so well and spreads so rapidly. Its flowers are a pinkish lavender.
✶P. **subulata, Apple Blossom**. A light pink bloom.
✶P. **subulata, Asheville Blue**. A light blue bloom.
✶P. **subulata atropurpurea**. Deep carmine-red.
✶P. **subulata, Vivid**. Bright pink, with dark pink eye.
✶P. **subulata alba**. A pure white bloom.

PHYSOSTEGIA **virginiana, Vivid**. False Dragonhead. Long spikes of lavender flowers.

PINK, **Moss**. See *Phlox subulata*.

PINKS. See Dianthus.

PLATYCODON **grandiflorum**. Balloon-Flower. Spikes of showy, deep blue flowers.
P. **grandiflorum album**. White flowers.
P. **Mariesi**. A smaller grower; deep violet-blue flowers.
P. **Mariesi album**. A white-flowered form of the above.

✶PLUMBAGO **Larpentæ**. See Ceratostigma.

✶POLYANTHUS. Bunch Primrose. We have these in assorted colors, red, and yellow.

POPPY, **Oriental**. See *Paparer orientale*.

✶PRUNELLA **grandiflora**. Great Self-Heal or Heal-All. Fine for the rock-garden. It has blue flowers.
✶P. **grandiflora rosea**. Rose-colored form of the above.

PYRETHRUM **HYBRIDS**. Painted Daisy. These Daisy-like flowers come in pink, red, and white. The foliage is graceful and attractive.

✶RANUNCULUS **repens**. Creeping Buttercup. A double-flowering, bright golden yellow Buttercup.

ROCK-CRESS. See Arabis and Aubrietia.

ROCKFOIL. See Saxifraga.

ROSMARINUS **officinalis**. Rosemary. Gray foliage.

RUDBECKIA **laciniata, Golden Glow**. A tall-growing, hardy plant producing masses of double yellow flowers in the late summer.
R. **maxima**. Great Coneflower. Large yellow flowers each with a cone about 2 inches high.
R. **speciosa (Newmani)**. Showy Coneflower. The perennial "Black-eyed Susan."
R. **(Echinacea) purpurea**. Giant Purple Coneflower. Attractive purple flowers with large, brown, cone-shaped centers.

SALVIA **azurea**. Azure Sage. Sky-blue flowers borne in profusion.
S. **Greggi**. This is a shrub with purple-carmine flowers.

SANDWORT. See Arenaria.

✶SANGUINARIA **canadensis**. Bloodroot. A native plant with early, pure white flowers and large leathery leaves. The name is derived from the blood-colored roots.

✶SANTOLINA **Chamæcyparissus**. Lavender-Cotton; Ground-Cypress. A sweet-smelling, evergreen perennial with silver-white foliage.

✶SAPONARIA **ocymoides splendens**. Rock Soapwort. Rosy pink flowers in great quantities on this prostrate grower.

✶SAXIFRAGA **(Megasea) cordifolia**. Rockfoil. Deep green foliage and flowers early in the spring.

SCABIOSA **caucasica**. Pincushion Flower. Charming, round, lavender flowers.
S. **Columbaria**. Blue flowers produced all summer.

✶SEMPERVIVUM, **Assorted**. Houseleek. The old-fashioned "Hen and Chickens."

✶SILENE **Wherryi**. Catchfly. Trailing; pink flowers.

SNEEZEWORT, **Double**. See *Achillea Ptarmica*, The Pearl.

✶SEDUM **acre**. Gold-Moss. Green foliage and bright yellow flowers.
✶S. **album**. White Stonecrop. Thick, waxy foliage and white flowers.
✶S. **altissimum latifolium (nicaeense)**. Large form of Altissima. Greenish white flowers.
✶S. **dasyphyllum**. Leafy Stonecrop. One of the most prostrate of all the Sedums. It has blue-gray leaves.
✶S. **hispanicum minus (glaucum)**. Blue-green foliage.
✶S. **kamtschaticum**. Orange Stonecrop. Orange-yellow flowers and green foliage turning golden in autumn.
✶S. **obtusatum**. Golden yellow flowers with emerald-green foliage shaded bronze.
✶S. **reflexum**. Yellow flowers on stems 8 to 10 inches tall.
✶S. **reflexum cristatum**. Similar to the above but with cock's-comb crest.
✶S. **sarmentosum**. Stringy Stonecrop. An excellent variety. Yellow flowers. Prostrate habit.
✶S. **sexangulare**. Hexagon Stonecrop. Very dark green foliage and yellow flowers.
✶S. **Sieboldi**. Siebold Stonecrop. Round, glaucous foliage and bright pink flowers in the fall make this the loveliest of all the Sedums.
S. **spectabile**. Showy Stonecrop. A taller grower, about 18 inches high, with light green foliage and large heads of showy rose-colored flowers.
S. **spectabile, Brilliant**. A red form of the above.
✶S. **stoloniferum**. Evergreen leaves and purplish pink flowers.

SNOW-IN-SUMMER. See Cerastium.

✶SPIRÆA **Filipendula**. See *Filipendula hexapetala*.

✶STACHYS **lanata**. Lambs-Ears; Woundwort. Soft silvery foliage.

✶STATICE **latifolia (Limonium latifolium)**. Great Sea-Lavender. Great heads of purplish blue, minute flowers.

STOKESIA **lævis (cyanea)**. Cornflower Aster. Beautiful light blue flowers are produced in late summer.

STONECROP. See Sedum.

THALICTRUM **aquilegifolium**. Meadow-Rue. Graceful foliage and rosy purple flowers.

THERMOPSIS **caroliniana**. Carolina Lupin. Rich green foliage and yellow, pea-like flowers in racemes. The appearance is similar to that of a yellow Lupine.

✶THYMUS **Serpyllum albus**. White Mountain Thyme. Dense mats of dark green foliage and clouds of white flowers.
✶T. **Serpyllum coccineus**. Brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers.
✶T. **Serpyllum lanuginosus**. Woolly-leaved Thyme. Woolly foliage and bright yellow flowers.
✶T. **Serpyllum vulgaris (citriodorus)**. Lemon Thyme. The common name describes the plant. The leaves, when crushed, have a distinct lemon fragrance.

TRADESCANTIA **virginiana**. Spiderwort. Blue flowers on blue-green stems.

TRITOMA **(Kniphofia)**. Red-Hot Poker. We have these in both red and yellow. The stems are tall with the red or yellow flowers near the top.

✶TUNICA **Saxifraga**. Tunic-Flower. A pretty tufted plant with deep pink flowers.

VALERIAN, **Red**. See Centranthus.

✶VERBENA. An attractive, hardy trailer with pink or red flowers.

✶VERONICA **incana**. Woolly Speedwell. A white, woolly plant with many blue flowers.
V. **maritima subsessilis (longifolia subsessilis)**. Clump Speedwell. A handsome blue-flowering plant.
✶V. **repens**. Forms a carpet covered with light blue flowers.
V. **spicata**. Spike Speedwell. Spikes of violet-blue flowers all summer.
V. **spuria elegans**. Variegated leaves and flesh-colored flowers.
✶V. **Teucrium, Royal Blue**. Dense growth with blue flowers.
✶V. **Teucrium rupestris**. Rock Speedwell. Thickly matted deep green foliage and bright blue flowers.

✶VIOLA **odorata**. Sweet Violet. Everyone is familiar with the sweet-smelling Violet.

VIOLET, **Sweet**. See Viola.

WALLFLOWER, **Siberian**. See Cheiranthus.

WOUNDWORT. See Stachys.

YARROW. See Achillea.

SPRAYING GUIDE FOR GARDEN AND LAWN PLANTS

It is not our intention to attempt a complete list of all insects and diseases attacking plants of the garden and lawn. We are listing only the more common ones that every amateur gardener must combat.

The control offered for each is the one we have found to be the most economical and effective, but *we cannot guarantee results*, for method of application, weather conditions, etc., always produce varying results.

Host	Pest	Material	Proportions to		General Remarks
			50 gals.	1 gal.	
Arborvitæ and other Coniferous Evergreens	Bagworm	Arsenate of Lead Black strap or other cheap molasses	3 lbs. 2 qts.	3 tablespoons 2–3 tablespoons	Spray last of May and every 2 weeks until last of July. Where only a few, pick and burn.
	Hemispherical or other scale	Lime-sulfur, Dry Oil emulsion	3–4 lbs. 2 gals.	3 tablespoons 8–9 tablespoons	Use as dormant spray. In extreme cases use summer spray of Nursery Volck.
Boxwood	Red spider	Wettable sulfur	4 lbs.	6 tablespoons	Do not apply in wet weather or in very hot sun.
	Mealy bug	Nursery Volck	2 gals.	⅔ cup	
Catalpa	Horn-tail caterpillar	See Arborvitæ; Bagworm			
Chrysanthemum	Lice Thrip	Nicotine sulphate Soap	½ pt. 2 lbs.	1½ teaspoons 1 oz.	
	Leaf-spot Mildew	Bordeaux Mixture	6 lbs.	6 tablespoons	3 sprays bimonthly. Begin August 15.
Cotoneaster Cratægus Pyracantha	Lacebug	Nursery Volck Nicotine sulphate	1 gal. ½ pt.	5 tablespoons ½ teaspoon	Begin May 15, continue until all disappear.
	San José scale	See Arborvitæ			
Dogwood	Borer	Burlap or heavy paper			Protect from below ground to heavy branches. Do not tie too tight.
Elm	Leaf beetle Webworm	Arsenate of Lead Nicotine sulphate Soap	3 lbs. ½ pt. 2 lbs.	3 teaspoons 1½ teaspoons 1 oz.	Spray twice. When larvæ collect on trunk of tree.
Euonymus	Scale	See Arborvitæ; Scale			
Flowering Crab	San José scale	Lime-sulfur, Dry Oil emulsion	12–15 lbs. Dormant strength	9–12 tablespoons	Dormant spray. Dormant spray.
Hemlock	Bagworm	See Arborvitæ; Bagworm			
Holly	Leaf-miner	Bordeaux Mixture	6 lbs.	6 tablespoons	Spray 3 times at two-week intervals beginning May 15.
Hollyhocks	Red spider	See Boxwood			
	Thrip	See Juniper; Mites			
Juniper	Bagworm	See Arborvitæ; Bagworm			
	Mites	Nursery Volck Nicotine sulphate	1 gal. ½ pt.	5 tablespoons ½ teaspoon	Spray in early spring and repeat.
Lilac	San José scale	See Flowering Crab; scale.			
	Mildew	Bordeaux Mixture Wettable sulfur	6 lbs. 4 lbs.	6 tablespoons 6 tablespoons	Begin late spring and spray every 2 to 3 weeks.
Locust	Borer	Carbon disulphide			Inject in holes and plug with putty. Cut and burn all highly infested trees.
Maple	Scale	See Flowering Crab; scale			
Phlox	Flea beetle	Nicotine sulphate Soap	½ pt. 2 lbs.	1½ teaspoons 1 oz.	Spray in early spring; always apply in early morning. Brush adults into pan of water covered with kerosene film.
		Rotenone dust			
	Leaf-spot Mildew	See Lilac; Mildew			
Rose	Slug	Bordeaux Mixture Arsenate of Lead	6 lbs. 2 lbs.	6 tablespoons 2 tablespoons	
	Lice	Nicotine sulphate Soap	½ pt. 2 lbs.	1½ teaspoons 1 oz.	
	Thrip	See Juniper; Mites			
	Black-spot Brown canker Mildew	Wettable sulfur	6 lbs.	8 tablespoons	If arsenate of lead is added use an equal quantity of hydrated lime.
Spruce	Bagworm	See Arborvitæ			
Walnut	Caterpillar	Bagworm			When they collect on trunk remove and destroy.
Willow	Leaf-roller	Arsenate of Lead	2 lbs.	2 tablespoons	
	Scale	See Flowering Crab; scale			
Yucca	Bug	Pyrethrum soap solution			Follow directions on commercial product.

11–36 *J. Horace McFarland Company, Mount Pleasant Press, Harrisburg, Pa.*

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

MAGNOLIA STELLATA

VITEX, AGNUS-CASTUS

Popular Plants Sure to Please Progressive Southern Planters

Magnolia stellata. Starry Magnolia. Snowy white, fragrant flowers, 2½ to 3 inches across, appear before the leaves and have narrow petals in the form of a star. Grows from 10 to 12 feet high.

Magnolia Soulangeana. Saucer Magnolia. Large, bell-shaped, white flowers, tinted reddish purple on the outside, giving a pink tint. Handsome, early-flowering tree.

Vitex Agnus-castus. Chaste Tree. A tall shrub with fragrant foliage and pale lilac flowers from July to late autumn.

Mecklenburg Nurseries, Inc.

Thrift Highway

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA